

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND
China Overland Trade Report.

Vol. LV.]

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 7TH JUNE, 1902.

No. 23

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Epitome of the Week, &c.	425
Leading Articles:—	
Peace in South Africa	426
Communications of the British Empire	426
Mr. Chadwick and the Water Question	426
President Roosevelt and the Filipinos	428
Telegrams:—	
Hongkong Legislative Council	428
Vacancies on the Legislative Council	430
Departure of the Hon. T. H. Whitehead	432
Sinking of the <i>Pakshan</i>	436
Justices of the Peace	436
Late Petty Officer Grounds	436
The Health of Hongkong	436
Cholera at Macao	437
The Hongkong Coronation Contingent	437
Saigon	437
Peking	437
Northern Notes	437
Correspondence	438
Hongkong Chess Club	439
Land Dispute at Ningpo	439
Hongkong and Port News	439
Commercial	440
Shipping	442

BIRTH.

On the 29th May, at No. 11, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, the wife of Wm. McAUSLAN, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 15th May, at 7, Logan Road, Penang, WINFRED CARPRAE, the wife of G. M. DUNDAS-MOUAT.

On the 25th May, at Swatow, PETER GARRIBOCK, Master of s.s. *Chefoo*.

Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The English mail of the 9th May arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Parramatta*, on the 5th June (27 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Russia has ordered from the firm of Smulders, of Rotterdam, a new dredger for Port Arthur, costing £33,000 sterling.

Mr. Lionel Charles Hopkins has been appointed Consul-General for the Provinces of Chihli and Shensi, to reside at Tientsin.

The Earl of Minto's disallowance of Acts passed in British Columbia imposing disabilities on the Japanese has been approved by the British Government.

A nephew of Li Hung-chang is said to be going to the Philippines as Chinese Consul, in succession to Chen Ye-chiang, who arrived in Hongkong the other day from Manila.

The Chinese Minister to Tokyo, H.E. Tsai's, alleged secret despatch advising the suspension of the sending of students to Japan has been now definitely proved to be a forgery devised by political enemies. Tsai merely suggested care in selecting the students.

At the end of May, the first shipment left Manchester of 500 bales of goods destined for China and Japan via Vancouver. It is affirmed that a distinct saving will be made by adopting this route.

The U.S. Senate has adopted Mr. J. D. Long's amendment to the Philippines Government Bill granting the Filipinos the Bill of Rights section of the United States constitution, with the exception of the right to trial by jury and the privilege of bearing arms.

The Messageries Maritimes s.s. *Annam* ran on to a rock off Gutzlaff Point on Wednesday night. Assistance was sent at once and the *Annam* was refloated. She anchored off Gutzlaff, leaking badly in her fore-compartment. A tender was despatched to land the passengers and mails.

A Japanese capitalist made a proposal to H.E. Chang Chih-tung to purchase the Wuchang and Hanyang cotton-mills, but the project was abandoned owing to the strong opposition of the Grand Council and the Foreign Office. Viceroy Chang Chih-tung now desires to lease the cotton-mills, the silk filature and hemp factory to Chinese merchants.

It is reported from Paris that the former Governor-General of Indo-China, M. Doumer, will probably be appointed Minister either of Foreign Affairs or of the Colonies. This would be considered as the inauguration of a Great Asiatic policy of France, says the *Ostasiatische Lloyd*. In this case, an appropriate comment would be "Look out for squalls!"

In view of the fact that plague and cholera is raging at Manila, Hongkong, and Formosa, says a Tokyo telegram, and that cholera has also broken out at Shanghai, the Japanese Home Department has issued instructions to the Marine Quarantine Offices at Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, and Moji ordering the officials to exercise strict medical inspection on all vessels coming from the above mentioned places.

A Peking correspondent writes to Tientsin:—Echoes of the stir over the Railway Agreement will of course have reached Tientsin; I need not say the business caused a lot of talk up here, nor need I say how much the Minister's action and bearing throughout the negotiations have gratified his co-nationals in the Capital. I fancy the Union Jack at the Ch'ien Men Station will be a good deal weather-worn before it is finally hauled down.

The Japanese newspaper *Nippon* strongly opposes the proposed extension of the Japanese Navy and says:—The only course left now is to maintain the existing force of the Navy. If a time should come when a surplus of revenue is realised, then the extension of the Navy may be undertaken. At present such a course would only provoke the hostile feeling of the Powers on the one hand, and paralyse the business of the Empire on the other.

General Fukushima's attendance at the ceremony of the Coronation of King Edward is not the sole object of his journey. The Japanese General goes to England to arrange matters relating to the Army necessary as a result of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, just as Admiral Ijima will arrange matters relating to the Navy. At first General Terauchi was selected for the mission, but his appointment as Minister for War requires his presence at home.

The *Japan Gazette* learns from a reliable source that negotiations between Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister, and the Foreign Office, regarding the Gilmour case, have been practically brought to a settlement. Upon the arrival of a reply from England, the case, it is stated, will come formally to an end.

Viceroy Kwei Chun of Szechuen has just issued a proclamation, requesting the people to guard themselves against the misleading reports, purposely fabricated by ill-disposed people for the purpose of creating disturbances, and drawing their attention to the great calamity which the late Boxer insurrection has brought on the Empire. The Viceroy's proclamation concludes by offering a reward of Tls. 300 for the capture of any Boxer ringleader within the limits of Szechuen province.

The s.s. *Ajaz*, bound for Shanghai and Yokohama, touched a reef off Jeddah, in the Red Sea, telegraphed our London correspondent on the 4th instant. Her two holds are full of water, and she has been beached. The *Ajaz* is a stern-screw steamer of 7,040 tons, and was built at Greenock, on the Clyde, in 1900, by Scott & Co. Her dimensions are:—Length, 442ft.; breadth, 52ft. 8in.; depth, 32ft. 1in. The steamer, the port of registry of which is Liverpool, is owned by the Ocean Steamship Co., of whom Messrs. Butterfield & Swire are the local agents.

A despatch dated Simla, 17th May, says.—The movements of troops announced to be carried out in June and July included the return to India of the 2nd Rajputs, the 31st Burma Light Infantry, the 4th Punjab Infantry, the 1st Battalion 4th Gurkhas, the 14th Sikhs, the 22nd and 30th Bombay Infantry and the 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, and also the despatch to China of five regiments. The following regiments have been selected to proceed to China in relief and are likely to start shortly. The 10th Jats from Barrackpore, the 3rd Burma Infantry from Rangoon, the 21st Punjab Infantry from Jubbulpore, the 30th Punjab Infantry from Mooltan, and the 10th Bombay Infantry from Ahmedabad. Should eventually a sixth regiment be sent, it will be the 4th Bombay Infantry from Sangor. All regiments go on field-service strength in men and peace strength as regards officers.

The Swatow correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary writes that fighting between so-called Protestants and Roman Catholics has closed. The one side professed, he says, to be composed of followers of Mission A, while the other drew its inspiration from Mission B. In answer to enquires from the Hsien, Mission A disclaimed all jurisdiction in civil matters over lawbreakers, and allowed the law to take its course. Mission B, through its representative, endeavoured to disown the prime mover in the trouble while entering a petition at the Yamen in favour of his followers. But the native workers threatened to resign in a body, and the head of the Mission had not the moral courage to persevere in the right course, and allow the Magistrate a free hand in settling affairs. The prime mover, encouraged by his immunity, has sent his messengers to the camp of his enemies, offering them the alternative of joining Mission B, or leaving the country. So it is in many places, while the magistrate dares not to move because of the "power behind."

PEACE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Daily Press, 3rd June.)

The firing of a salute by the British war ships in the Harbour at noon yesterday gave the first general intimation in this Colony that peace had been concluded in South Africa and that the long and terrible struggle was at an end. In the course of the afternoon we received from the Colonial Secretary's Office the notification that the following telegram had reached H.E. the Officer Administering the Government from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—"The representatives of the Boer forces still in the field have accepted the terms of surrender offered by His Majesty's Government." The hope therefore which we ventured to express in our issue of yesterday, that the obstacles in the way of a settlement would not be of sufficient magnitude to prevent the conclusion of peace, has been fulfilled. It is needless to expatiate upon the feelings of relief and rejoicing which will be experienced throughout the Empire at the announcement. They can well be imagined from the sensation produced here. More than two years and seven months have elapsed since the Boer ultimatum of the 9th October, 1899, brought to a climax the latent racial struggle between British and Dutch, which had made the condition of South Africa well nigh intolerable for many years past, and substituted for it a state of open war. This war, has been one of constant surprises—first, that the Boers should have been found absolutely prepared for the fight, so that they started with tremendous advantages over an unready enemy; secondly, that with the odds for the time being in their favour, they did not press the attack when they had successfully occupied large portions of British territory and had apparently only to advance to cause a general rising of their kinsmen under British rule; thirdly, that when the tide turned, even though the odds were now heavily in our favour, the success of Lord ROBERTS on the western flank so rapidly "crumpled up" the Boer front; and lastly that, after the annexation of the Orange and Transvaal States in the summer and autumn of 1900, the Boers were able to carry on for so many months a gallant but hopeless guerilla struggle. The history of the war, no doubt, has still much to reveal. In the meantime there is little room for other feelings than those of gladness that the end has been reached at length. A great task now waits to be accomplished and one that will try to the full the British genius for colonial government. Its successful performance will be the best answer to the cries of decadence which have been so freely hurled at us during the conduct of the great war now ended.

Mr. M. Arakawa, Japanese Consul General in London, is returning to Japan on leave in September next. Mr. Ariyoshi, Elève-Consul, who reached London about two months ago, will act during Mr. Arakawa's absence, which is necessitated by the ill-health of his wife.

L'Opinion (Saigon) says that a company has just been formed having for its object the development of the trade on the coast of Annam between Haiphong and Singapore. The steamer *Melita* of 600 tons takes up the run. The owners are the Marquis de Barthelmy and the Comte de Pourtales. They propose with the *Melita* to call at the following ports leaving Haiphong: Vinh, Dong-hoi, Tourane, Quinhon, Nha-Trang, Cam Raigne, Phan-rang and Singapore. The *Melita*, until now under the command of Captain Courtaden, well known in Indo-China, will pass afterwards under the command of Captain Leprevost.

COMMUNICATIONS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

(Daily Press, 3rd June.)

It is characteristic of the expansive nature of the British Empire that in the middle of a great war, and almost as a corollary of that war, time and means should have been found to bring about the two greatest extensions of British communications that have as yet taken place. There is unfortunately no reason to doubt that on the Continent generally the prolongation of the war in South Africa was looked upon by the reactionary Powers as a grand time for exploiting their own special little games; and the hope was father to the prediction that the Empire was so much engaged that it would never have time to spare to look on. In the circumstances the awakening to the knowledge that while the Empire was supposed to be sleeping it has really been engaged in extending and strengthening its communications, must have come as a surprise not only to the English people but to the world at large. The United States have not unnaturally been anxious to obtain more ready means of communication with their two recent acquisitions in the Pacific, Hawaii and the Philippines, and negotiations for the laying of a submarine cable are already far advanced. It seemed an abnormal thing that while the East of Asia was closely connected with England by cables leading through the Indian Ocean, as well as overland through the Russian lines, the States had to send their messages almost three quarters of the way round the globe to reach the same destination. Equally naturally it might have been presumed that the nation that suffered most through want of more direct means of communication would have been the first in the field. It has curiously happened that neither has come to pass. Thanks to the energy of the British colonies of Canada and Australasia, not only is the British Empire first in the field in laying a sub-Pacific cable, but the whole extent between Vancouver and New Zealand is expected to be completed well before the end of the current year. Our very good friends on the continent of Europe no sooner heard of the intention of the States to be first in the field than they at once took advantage of the opportunity that seemed to offer of being level with England on the subject of telegraphic communication with China by throwing in their lot with the United States, and making provision for branch lines from Manila. We have no reason to complain of the arrangement, and would willingly enough have chipped in, but the whole thing was done so ostensibly to get themselves freed from any obligation to England that we have little sympathy with their feelings now that they have discovered that it would have been more in their interests to back the other horse.

Again, on the African continent, it is but three years since the proposition of the late CECIL RHODES that an all-British railway from Cape Town to Cairo was within the limits of possibility, and offered a fit subject for British enterprise, was looked open as chimerical in the highest degree. Its feasibility as a practical work never, indeed, entered into men's minds, and a railway to the moon seemed almost as much within the limits of practicability. The three years that have elapsed have seen many things before undreamt of taking place in the African continent, now "dark" no longer. Khartoum is now within the reach of summer holiday-seekers; Lake Nyanza is already connected by railway with the sea;

and within the last few weeks we find work on the extension railways through Rhodesia already so far advanced that the erection of the great bridge across the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River is actually being proceeded with on the spot. The extinction which was to fall on the British Empire as a consequence of its action in South Africa has in fact curiously had the very contrary effect to what was reasonably looked forward to; and entirely independent of the instinct of co-operation taught by the contest, England and Greater Britain find themselves in their improved means of communication the better prepared to meet any external strains.

Of course affairs in South Africa are not yet clear, and it will be some time before the country can return to its normal condition. But the contest has at least brought about a better understanding. The feelings of dislike and hatred which up till recently were paramount in the former republics are now giving way to better feelings. We have learned to look upon the Boers as worthy foes, whom it is an honour to have beaten in fair fight; and the Boers have in turn come to see that no designs against the personal freedom or the property of the settlers was ever intended, or would have been for a moment permitted. In fact, we can offer to the Boers as subjects of a great and advancing nation better opportunities than as petty independent states they could in their wildest moments have looked forward to. The expansion of South Africa itself is only one of the roads of distinction open to our new fellow subjects, and the people who could put a DE WET or a DELAREY into the field are not unlikely to prove themselves equally energetic, and far more happy in bringing the cause of civilisation to the front in the still unimproved regions of South Africa.

MR. CHADWICK AND THE WATER QUESTION.

(Daily Press, 5th June.)

Mr. OSBERT CHADWICK's report on the water-supply of Hongkong, which was laid before the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon, is a refreshingly outspoken document in many respects. In his general remarks on the scheme which he proposes, Mr. CHADWICK dwells on the pressing character of the water-question, which is one that should take precedence of all other sanitary improvements, such as those of sewerage and drainage. May not the presence of cholera in our midst, he asks (writing on the 18th April), be due to the fact that, owing to the scarcity of water-works water, people are collecting water from all sorts of places, such as nullahs and streams, obviously open to contamination? "The actual scarcity of water is not the only, indeed, the principal menace to the public health. The intermittent system, under which the mains are emptied, for a considerable portion of each day, makes it possible for contamination to find its way into the mains. If, by any mischance, the bacillus of cholera were to find its way into the mains, the consequences might be grave. An incident similar to that which occurred at Maidstone might occur. Consequently every effort should be made to obviate the necessity for the intermittent system, and, as this cannot be done at once, steps should be taken to render the intermittent system as little objectionable as possible." It is necessary, Mr. CHADWICK goes on, to act with promptitude. He therefore recommends an expenditure

which he is convinced will effect at an early date a material improvement and, most probably, will be a first step toward further advances.

The gist of what Mr. CHADWICK recommends was given in the minute submitted to the Sanitary Board by Dr. CLARK last week, but we may briefly restate from the report before us what that advice is. Mr. CHADWICK is in favour of developing the Tytam gathering-ground, the best existing area, from which moreover there is already a conduit, which is capable of conveying a far larger quantity of water than it is now called upon to deliver. Other gathering-grounds may well be examined, but operations in the Tytam-tuk Valley should be carried out at once. Tytam reservoir, as constructed after Mr. COOPER's scheme, never filled in the rainy season of 1901, and it is necessary therefore that both the gathering-ground and reservoir-capacity should be increased. This can only be done, says Mr. CHADWICK, by going further down the valley and resorting to pumping—which should be done at once. Another great advantage of this arrangement is that the supply could be materially increased at an early date. During the exceptional drought of 1901-02, the stream below Tytam yielded at least 45 millions of gallons in September and October, which would have been a valuable addition to the general water-supply. The pumping-station, according to the scheme, will be on the shore, well below the site of any future reservoir, and in such a position that coals may be easily carried to it, it being more economical to take the water down to the coal-supply than to bring the coal up to the pumping-station. Mr. CHADWICK proposes that one engine be erected now, but ultimately two or three, each capable of lifting 1,250,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. A few details as to the type of engine are added in the report. The low-level reservoir or reservoirs are to hold, singly or jointly, about 400,000,000 gallons of water. The exact location can only be settled after due surveys. For the present, continues the report, suffice it to say that one reservoir, of the greatest capacity possible, should be constructed, with its dam as near to sea-level as possible. This should be the first constructed. With regard to the quantity of water obtainable from the Tytam-tuk valley, Mr. CHADWICK says that it may be safely asserted that a reservoir or reservoirs equal in capacity to the present Tytam Reservoir (as it is calculated that the new works will be) will add at least as much water as Tytam affords, "or, in other words, double the supply, which is now, during a drought, about two millions of gallons per diem." "In all probability," Mr. CHADWICK remarks, "by providing more storage, the supply could be materially increased. There is good reason to believe that the estimate of yield will be materially exceeded in practice, for the following reasons. The proposed low-level reservoir will receive a larger proportion of its water direct from its gathering-ground than Tytam does, and will, moreover, collect any water that escapes from Tytam, or from the catches which feed it. It will also receive any water percolating down through the soil, which now gets away, unperceived, to the sea. Lastly, by means of catch-water channels, water may be collected from the slopes of the hills surrounding Tytam bay, from Cape D'Aguilar on the east to near Stanley Village on the west."

We cannot here go into further details of Mr. CHADWICK's scheme, nor do we propose to touch on the part of the report

dealing with the Peak water-supply, which is of course an independent plan. Mr. CHADWICK's estimate for the preliminary expenditure on surveys, gauging of streams, etc., is \$20,000; further than this he does not go, very rightly considering the submission of estimates based on insufficient data as a most objectionable practice. Still, he is convinced, as we have said, that the expenditure recommended will effect at an early date a material improvement in Hongkong's water-supply and most probably be a first step toward further advances. He strongly deprecates the idea that Hongkong can be furnished, by the new works, with a "practically unlimited supply of water." All the supply obtainable within the island is finite. Mr. CHADWICK says:—"Speaking somewhat at random, I doubt the possibility of much more than doubling the present supply, from all sources, by works within the island of practicable character. There are certain remaining gathering-grounds, notably that draining to Saiwan, whose waters might be utilised. . . . The island of Hongkong can only provide water for a finite population, the exact number of which I am not prepared to state. The population, therefore, must be kept within bounds. Now there is no serious difficulty in so doing. In Hongkong the population does not increase by the excess of births over deaths. It grows in proportion to the number of dwellings. Each new house is promptly filled to overcrowding. . . . As the land belongs to the Crown, it is easy to restrict the number of leases granted. All future industrial establishments involving the use of large quantities of water, such as sugar-refineries, paper-works, dye-works, and the like, should only be permitted on the mainland." In short, he says, Hongkong should be as far as possible reserved for commerce properly so-called, whilst Kowloon and the New Territory should be the industrial centre.

This need of keeping a watch over the growth of Hongkong and the necessity of strictly preventing waste of water are the deductions drawn by Mr. CHADWICK from his consideration of the finite character of Hongkong's water-supply. The practical part of his scheme aims at doubling the Tytam supply, while hopes are held out that ultimately the total supply of the island may be doubled. Beyond this, says the expert, we probably cannot go, and we must there see that the island population is not allowed to outgrow the water-storage capacity. It will be seen that the report provides plenty of food for thought. Whether we agree with all the arguments or not, the document must be held to be very suggestive. This is its high recommendation.

(Daily Press, 6th June.)

We did not discuss in our issue of yesterday that portion of Mr. CHADWICK's recent report which dealt with the question of the Peak water-supply. In the Peak district there is an increasing demand, as must be obvious from the sight of the building operations constantly going on, and to meet this Mr. CHADWICK calls for additional reserve steam-plant at the Bonham Road pumping-station, where there are at present only one hydraulic motor and one steam-engine, the latter having been originally provided as a reserve but now in almost continuous use. No. 2 tank is in a ruinous condition and cannot be filled, and its prompt reconstruction is advised. Mr. CHADWICK insists that steam-power at Bonham Road Station must always be

regarded as the principal source of the Peak water-supply. It is true that a new hydraulic motor and pumps have recently been erected in connection with the Bowen Road filter-beds and reservoir, so constructed that a reduced quantity of water can be pumped to the Peak or a larger quantity to the 700 feet level. "It was originally designed to pump to a proposed reservoir on Mount Gough," says Mr. CHADWICK, "at a level of 1,550. As, however, the Mount Gough Reservoir is not yet constructed, reduced high-lift pump-rams have been provided, so that it can pump a lesser quantity of water to a height of 1,800 feet. Therefore No. 4 Motor at Bowen Road can now pump 15,000 gallons per day; if not actually into the highest reservoir, on the summit of the Peak, it will, no doubt, pump into the large service-reservoir, which is 70 feet lower, and it will certainly pump into the general system of mains, when the pressure is reduced by the draw-off." Now the summer water-consumption of the Peak amounts to 70,000 gallons a day, so that the 15,000 gallons from the Bowen Road motor cannot of course be regarded as forming the principal or even an alternative source of supply to the Peak. The Bonham Road engine must be the principal source of supply. Moreover, as there is a tendency to build above the conduit up to the level of above 700 feet and the consumption of water in this zone is therefore likely to increase, the Bonham Road motor will probably before long be fully occupied in pumping to the 700 feet reservoirs. "These considerations," Mr. CHADWICK deduces, "show that steam-power, at Bonham Road Station, must always be regarded as the principal source of the Peak supply. If the existing engine were to break down, it is clear that the Peak supply would be reduced to the small amount that the Bonham Road motor can pump, a quantity again limited by the consumption of water in the district supplied by gravity from Bonham Road Station. There must therefore be a reserve pumping-engine at Bonham Road Station. In laying down a new engine it will be well to have one which will provide for future contingencies. I therefore recommend the prompt erection of a steam-engine, boiler, and pumps capable of rising 100 gallons per minute to the summit of the Peak. The pumps, like those of the Bowen Road motor, should be so arranged that they can, if required, raise a much larger quantity of water to the lower level (700 feet zone), thus utilising the full power and developing the best efficiency of the engine, under both conditions." The effect of the proposed Bonham Road works will be that the new engine will lift 100 gallons a minute to the Peak and, working twelve hours daily, will give a supply of 72,000 gallons, about the present summer supply of the Peak. When the ruined No. 2 tank is re-constructed, the existing motor will be able to work day and night, raising 57,600 gallons of water in addition to that raised by the steam-engine. Lastly, the Bowen Road motor will raise 15,000 gallons per day with the existing reduced rams, or 26,000 with those of the larger diameter as originally proposed. The Peak, therefore, may receive from these three sources, 135,000 gallons per day. If the proposed new steam-engine were worked night and day, then a further supply of 72,000 gallons per day could be given. By the time that this is wanted it will be advisable to deprecate the proposed new engine, but this will not, Mr. CHADWICK believes, occur for many years to come. There will, however, be the

opportunity of adding largely to the supply without loss of time, should it become advisable, and this is a strong point in the scheme. What we have always suffered from in connection with the water question in the past is that there has been a total lack of foresight and provision for rapid growth. We are glad to see that Mr. CHADWICK does not hold with this policy being continued.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE FILIPINOS.

(Daily Press, 4th June.)

It is scarcely to be wondered at that the speech delivered by President ROOSEVELT last week, as reported by REUTER's correspondent, has created a sensation in the United States; and we venture to prophesy that the sensation will extend further than the bounds of the States. The United States President, we are told, hinted at the ultimate independence of the Philippines when capable of self-government. It is true that, when the United States first undertook the war against Spain on account of the latter country's misgovernment of Cuba, there seemed to be no adequate reason why a crusade in favour of Cuban independence should involve the States in a career of Colonial conquest in Pacific waters. Nor, when the battle of Manila Bay had been fought and the Filipinos had welcomed the American navy and army as deliverers, did it seem probable that within a few months the liberated tribes would be fighting against their liberators. Yet, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the Philippine Archipelago, the United States glided by a process not difficult to understand from a position of friends to one of foes. Recognising that the American invaders—as in fact they became—were practically forced by the course of events to take the course which they adopted, we have always in these columns hoped that the American administration of the Archipelago would turn out to be a success, both for that administration and for the Filipinos themselves. In so doing we have imagined that the United States had taken permanent possession of the islands which once formed so important a possession of Spain. President ROOSEVELT's latest speech opens up new possibilities. We say this without ignoring the strength of the anti-Imperialistic party in the States. This it has been impossible to forget, for its adherents have spared no endeavours to make their views heard. The only question has been whether their ardent propaganda and the dissatisfaction of the United States public in general would be sufficient to bring out a majority in the States which would prefer to see the Philippines abandoned as an American outpost in the Pacific and handed over to an autonomic condition. President ROOSEVELT is, as is well known, a man of independent views, and no truckler; yet we can only conclude from his latest utterances that he is convinced that the policy of granting self-government to the Filipinos will in the end commend itself to the inhabitants of the United States. It is well to remember that the declaration of one President of the States does not necessarily bind his successors. Still this speech, accepted as it has been as significant, can hardly be treated as an ephemeral pronouncement. On this account we must be ready to see the present United States government of the Philippines preparing for a future evacuation of the islands. One serious obstacle exists against this eventuality, and that is the heterogeneous

population of the Archipelago. There is no Filipino nationality, and it is difficult to see how there can be welded such a nationality from the elements at present existing. In any case, it is to be presumed that the United States will retain a port or two, and that a general protectorate will continue over the islands. Without this there is no guarantee that a state of absolute chaos will not follow the grant of self-government, so-called, to the Filipinos.

TELEGRAMS.

PEACE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, 1st June.

The representatives of the Boer forces still in the field have accepted the terms of surrender offered by His Majesty's Government.

[The above message was received by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government on Monday from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and a notification to that effect reached us from the Colonial Secretary's Office shortly after 4 o'clock on that day.—ED. D.P.]

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on the 4th inst. in the Council Chamber. Present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, Major-General Sir W. GASCOIGNE, K.C.M.G. (Commanding the Troops).

Hon. F. H. MAY (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. A. G. WISE (Acting Attorney-General).

Hon. Commander R. M. RUMSEY, R.N. (Harbour Master).

Hon. W. CHATHAM (Director of Public Works).

Hon. F. J. BADELEY (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. C. S. SHARP.

Hon. C. W. DICKSON.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI.

Hon. WEI A YUK.

Mr. R. F. JOHNSTON (Acting Clerk of Councils).

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. C. W. Dickson took the formal oath as an Unofficial Member of the Council and assumed his seat.

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table Financial Minutes (Nos. 18 to 22) and moved that they be remitted to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY submitted the Report of the Finance Committee (No. 5) and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

QUESTIONS.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Will any gentlemen now take the opportunity of asking the questions that stand in Mr. Whitehead's name?

Mr. C. S. SHARP—The hon. representative of the Chamber of Commerce has asked me, with your Excellency's permission, to put the questions standing in his name.

1.—PROPERTY RESUMPTION AND COMPENSATION.

Will the Honourable the Colonial Secretary endeavour to obtain from the Indian Government a statement or return showing (1) the conditions on which house properties, sanitary and insanitary, and land have recently been resumed in Bombay and elsewhere in India; (2) the basis on which the values of house property and land were arrived at; and (3) the basis on which the compensation paid for resumed properties and land has been arrived at; and in due course communicate the information to the Council if the Honourable Member is not now in a position to furnish the required particulars?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—The answer to the first question is that this information has been requested from the Indian Government and will be furnished to the Council when received.

2.—HOUSE ACCOMMODATION—SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS.

Will the Honourable the Colonial Secretary inform the Council whether the Government will take into consideration the desirability and expediency of adequately providing for the decent housing of the subordinate officials and employees of the Public Works, Harbour, and Sanitary Departments, and report to the Council?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—The answer to question No. 2 is that this matter is still under consideration.

3.—MAP OF ROADS AND STREETS.

In anticipation of Government being asked to expose for sale Crown land in Hongkong and in British Kowloon or to grant leases of land in the New Territory, and with a view to safeguarding against a repetition of the state of affairs in respect of roads, lanes, and buildings as that which now exists in Hongkong and Kowloon, will the Honourable the Director of Public Works inform the Council whether a clearly and well defined map, showing roads and streets of adequate width, has been or will be prepared; (2) whether such map will in due course be submitted to this Council; (3) when approved whether the same will be recorded officially and shall not be departed from without the sanction of the Council; and (4) whether a copy of such map will be deposited in the office of the Sanitary Board for the information and guidance of the Board's officers?

Hon. W. CHATHAM—This Government recognises the value of the suggestion contained in the question, but in view of possible difficulties can only promise at present that the matter will receive full and early consideration. The result will be communicated to the Council in due course.

4.—STREAMS, NULLAHS, AND WATER-COURSES.

Will the Honourable the Director of Public Works inform the Council whether the Government will lay down a rule or regulation to come into force on an early date to be notified, to the effect that all streams, nullahs, and water-courses in Hongkong and in British Kowloon, the property of the Crown, shall be retained as Crown property, together with a margin of 50 feet on either side from the centre line of the stream or nullah now Crown property, and that the said margin of 50 feet shall not be granted or devised without the sanction of this Council, and that the same regulation where practicable shall apply in respect of streams, nullahs and water-courses in the New Territory leased by the Government of China to the British Government?

Hon. W. CHATHAM—This Government recognises the importance of reserving all stream-courses and nullahs, wherever practicable. In the case however, of some, it is impracticable and it is therefore undesirable to lay down any such rule as that proposed.

5.—WATER-SUPPLY.

In consequence of the daily diminishing supply and of the fact that the water is now only turned on in the City one hour per day, will the Honourable the Director of Public Works inform the Council whether the Government will take into consideration the advisability of immediately increasing the number of water stations along the Praya so as to give an increased supply of water and in some measure alleviate the inconveniences and sufferings of those concerned?

Hon. W. CHATHAM—In reply to No. 5, I may say it was applicable at the time the question was put, but both question and answer are now somewhat belated. The answer is that the Government are taking every step to render the distribution of water easy throughout the City.

6.—INCREASED WATER-STORAGE.

Will the Honourable the Director of Public Works inform the Council whether the Government has taken the necessary measure to temporarily provide, if it be possible to do so in the time now available, for an adequate and additional water-storage capacity should there be a short rainfall this season, so as to safeguard the ratepayers and the people from again next year suffering the inconveniences and evils arising

out of a water famine, and state how much additional water storage has been provided, if any, since the 1st of January this year, and how much additional storage it is estimated will be provided between now and 31st January, 1903?

Hon. W. CHATHAM—Work is now in progress for the construction of another storage reservoir at Tytam, which will probably be, to some extent, available by the 31st January, 1903. The full capacity of the reservoir will be about 30 million gallons. The experience of 1900 has shown that it is of greater importance to increase the drainage area in order to take full advantage of the existing storage capacity of the reservoirs, which were not filled during that year. With this object, a catchwater has been constructed along the south slopes of Mount Cameron, intercepting a drainage area of about 150 acres. The stream, which will be impounded by the reservoir now under construction at Tytam, has been diverted into the gauge-basin rendering available a further area of about 30 to 40 acres for catchment purposes. Small channels, to render available the dry-weather flow of the streams intercepted by the existing catchwaters, are also in course of construction.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table Mr. Osbert Chadwick's Report on the water supply of Hongkong, mainly with regard to the full development of supply from the Taitam-tuk Valley; the Report of the Registrar-General for 1901; the Returns of the Subordinate Court for 1901; the Report on the Post Office for 1901; and the Report of Po Leung Kuk Society for 1901.

KOWLOON WATERWORKS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY also submitted a paper dealing with the Kowloon Waterworks Gravitation Scheme. It contained a communication from the Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain approving of the scheme being carried out in the manner suggested by Mr. Chadwick. Mr. Chadwick in his report stated that he approved of the extended scheme, which would afford a larger supply than that originally proposed by Mr. Gibbs in 1900. The now proposed reservoir was to contain 310 millions of gallons, "so that, according to Hongkong experience, it should suffice to maintain the desired supply."

FIRST READINGS.

The following Bills were submitted by the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL and read a first time:—A Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Marriage Ordinance (14 of 1875); a Bill entitled An Ordinance to release certain premises situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong from a Settlement dated the 31st day of March, 1884, and made between Meyer Elias Sassoon of the one part and Frederick David Sassoon, Edward Elias Sassoon and the said Meyer Elias Sassoon of the other part; a Bill entitled An Ordinance for the Naturalisation of Ku Fai Shan, alias Ku Ting Kwong, alias Ku Pak Tai, alias Ku Chong Tsung, alias Ku Yuk Tsing; a Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Church Body of the Chinese Anglican Church in Hongkong; a Bill entitled an Ordinance to provide for and regulate the supply of water in the Colony of Hongkong and for the maintenance and repair of the works in connection therewith; and a Bill entitled an Ordinance to further amend the Pawnbrokers Ordinance (No. 3 of 1860).

CROWN LEASES.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to exempt certain Crown Leases and Agreements for Crown Leases, and Permits granted by the Crown, from the operation of sections 3 and 4 of the Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance, 1901. He said—The purpose of the Bill is fully explained in the objects and reasons, which are as follows:—Since the earliest days of the Colony, it has been the practice for the Crown to erect and maintain, and to grant permission to erect and maintain, piers over the Crown foreshore (including the sea bed) in cases in which the Governor has deemed such erection and maintenance to be expedient and proper. Care has, of course, been taken in so doing to avoid interfering with any special rights of access to, and regress from, the sea, claimed by marine lot owners. In a large commercial port like Hongkong, such piers are necessary in order to afford proper facilities for commerce

and passengers. When such piers are of ordinary dimensions and the Harbour Master has reported that they are unobjectionable so far as the requirements of harbour navigation, etc., are concerned, no one ever suggested, before the passing of the Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance, No. 21 of 1901, that any public rights of navigation or fishing are substantially interfered with, even assuming them to exist. The Law of England was, by Ordinance No. 6 of 1845, section 4, introduced into this Colony "except where the same shall be inapplicable to the local circumstance of the said Colony or of its inhabitants" and, rightly or wrongly, it has never been understood that public rights of navigation and fishing existed of such a kind as to render the erection of a pier sanctioned by the Crown a public nuisance interfering with such rights. The wording of the Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance, 1901, has, however, given rise to doubts as to the legality of permitting the erection and maintenance of piers, unless the preliminary requirements of that Ordinance have been complied with. This has occasioned much public inconvenience. Where a lease of the actual soil of foreshore and sea bed becomes necessary, as for instance, for a wharf of solid masonry, it may be practicable to comply with the requirements of that Ordinance. But in the case of ordinary piers the only thing granted and demised is "the right of erecting and maintaining a pier in, upon, over, across, and above, so much of the Crown foreshore and Crown land covered with water, situate at as is shown on the plan hereunto annexed and thereon coloured red" (see ordinary printed form in use). Here it would seem strange to insert a covenant, for instance, "reserving to the Crown all mines and minerals under the demised lands," see section 4 (s.s. iii) of Ordinance 21 of 1901, especially as no lands are actually demised. Yet this is required, if the Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance applies to such piers. It was only quite recently that the Pier question was supposed to be settled by Ordinance No. 37 of 1899, as amended by Ordinance No. 17 of 1901, and it was not intended to affect that settlement by the Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance. It appears, therefore, to be best, in the interests of the Colony, to provide that such Ordinance shall not be deemed to extend to cases where only the right of erecting and maintaining a pier or wharf in, upon, over, across, and above, Crown foreshore and Crown land covered with water is granted or demised, and that it shall not apply in any case where, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, no substantial interference with public rights of navigation or fishing is likely to result from a demise of Crown foreshore or sea bed.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

The Council then went into Committee on the Bill. On resuming,

The Bill was read a third time and passed, on the motion of the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' PENSION FUND.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance (15 of 1900). He said—This Ordinance is to provide for officers drawing salaries in sterling. If there are any questions to be asked I have no doubt the Hon. Colonial Treasurer will answer them, but I may say at once that this amendment was made in accordance with instructions from home.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

The Council then went into committee on the Bill. On resuming,

The Bill was read a third time and passed, on the motion of the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

NATURALISATION BILL.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance for the Naturalisation of Ho Ngok Lan, alias Ho Ngok, alias Ho San Lam.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

The Council then went into Committee on the Bill. On resuming,

The Bill was read a third time and passed on

the motion of the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

RENTS IN NEW TERRITORY.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to facilitate the hearing and determination of claims to rent in respect of land in the New Territories. He said—It came to the notice of my *locum tenens*, the Acting Puisne Judge, that with regard to the New Territory there was a great difficulty in settling small rent claims before the Summary Court. Most of these were under \$10; in fact, the majority were under \$7. When the parties had to come from Lantau and districts like that there was a heavy charge entailed. The Acting Puisne Judge thought it was unfair and in fact a grievance, and accordingly drafted this Bill. It is to take away the jurisdiction of the Summary Court in small claims and confer it upon the Land Court. Personally, from a lawyer's point of view, I thoroughly agree with it. It saves the tenant expense and he is safeguarded by having the right of appeal to the Full Court. The Bill is based on the ordinary routine of the Courts here for collecting and recovering rents.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Council then went into Committee and considered the Bill clause by clause. On resuming,

The Bill was read a third time and passed, on the motion of the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

At the suggestion of Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, it was agreed to print an epitome in Chinese of the Bill for distribution among the Chinese tenants.

DANGEROUS GOODS.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the Bill entitled An Ordinance to further amend the Law relating to Dangerous Goods was unsatisfactory, though it had passed its first reading and was now down for its second reading. He wished to have it amended, and would bring it in again for first reading. There was no immediate hurry for it.

The withdrawal of the Bill was agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council, the Hon. Colonial Secretary (Mr. F. H. May) presiding.

THE VOLUNTEER COMMANDANT.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$6,149 12s. in aid of the vote "Expenses of Volunteers," to cover the salary and house allowance of Major C. G. Pritchard, Commandant, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, from 2nd April to 31st December, 1901, inclusive.

Abstract.

Half salary, 2nd to 7th April, 6 days:	
£8 5s. 0d. at 2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ per dollar, ...	\$ 61.94
Full salary, 8th to 30th April, 23 days,	
£47 18s. 4d. at 2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ per dollar, ...	474.48
Full salary, May to December, 8 months, at £62 10s. 0d. per month, £600 at 2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ per dollar, ...	4,954.84
House allowance, 8th to 30th April, at \$75 per month, ...	57.50
House allowance, 8 months, at \$75 per month, ...	600.00

Total \$6,149 12

The CHAIRMAN—This vote is necessitated by the appointment of a Commandant—a military Commandant—of the Volunteers. The arrangement was not made in time to include the necessary vote in the Estimates for this year, so this vote is now submitted to you.

Hon. R. MURRAY RUMSEY—Can you tell us whether this officer draws military pay as well as this?

The CHAIRMAN—He draws no military pay. Hon. R. MURRAY RUMSEY—It seems rather a large amount. It is equal to the salary of a great many heads of departments in the Government service; in fact, it is above it. He gets more than I do.

Hon. F. J. BAILEY—Oh, no. Hon. R. MURRAY RUMSEY—Oh yes; he gets over \$6,000 in eight months, and I have \$6,000 in twelve months.

Hon. F. J. BAILEY—He doesn't get compensation.

Hon. R. MURRAY-RUMSEY—I should think not.

The CHAIRMAN—His salary is £750 a year and his house allowance \$900 a year. I believe that is the pay of a military officer of that rank, including colonial allowance. I agree with you that they are very well paid.

Hon. R. MURRAY-RUMSEY—I think it is very extravagant.

Hon. C. S. SHARP—Can you tell me how you fix the exchange? I see it is down here at 2s. 7/32d.

COLONIAL TREASURER—If we make it 1s. 8d. there will be more dollars.

Hon. C. S. SHARP—Yes, but how is the exchange fixed?

COLONIAL TREASURER—An average is taken on the previous year.

The vote was put to the Committee and agreed to.

CORONATION CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$29,629.63 to meet the estimated expenses to be incurred by the Coronation Contingent of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

The vote was agreed to.

NEW FIRE-HOSE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,410 to cover the cost of 4,000 feet of 2½-inch "Rob Roy" canvas fire-hose, and 500 feet of Merryweth's 4-inch "Dub-Sub" canvas hose, for the use of the Fire Brigade.

The CHAIRMAN—This extra hose has been rendered necessary by the great wear and tear in the hose during the long drought we have just passed through, necessitating a new supply.

The vote was agreed to.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$131,500, in aid of the following votes:—

PUBLIC WORKS, ANNUALLY RECURRENT EXPENDITURE.

(1.) Maintenance of Water-works, City and Hill District	\$48,000.00
(2.) Maintenance of Roads and Bridges in City	25,000.00
(3.) Water-works, Miscellaneous	15,500.00
(4.) Drainage Works Miscellaneous	23,000.00
(5.) Forming and Kerbing Streets	20,000.00
Total	\$131,500.00

The CHAIRMAN—If members want any information about these items, the Director of Public Works will furnish it.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—This is an additional vote, I suppose?

Hon. W. CHATHAM—I may say, sir, that the first item is principally on account of the recent drought, the making of provision for the special measures which were adopted to bring water from the mainland and from other sources to supply the want. The next item arises out of the fact that very great complaints were made about the condition into which the principal roads in the City had got during last year, and that very exceptional measures have been adopted to get them into a proper state of repair. The amount also includes the cost of a new steam-roller got out from home and charged to this vote.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—First of all it fell into the road? (Laughter.)

Hon. W. CHATHAM—Well, there was a mishap with one of the rollers, but not the one that appears here. As to "Waterworks Miscellaneous," that is partly on account of the recent drought. Some of the measures adopted in connection with increasing the water supply were of a permanent nature and therefore chargeable to this vote instead of to the ordinary maintenance vote. With regard to "Drainage Works Extraordinary," that is largely on account of the great land sales which took place during the last couple of years and the large extensions going on everywhere, especially in Kowloon, where it has been necessary to train large nullahs and construct other works of that nature and to provide for drainage of houses on isolated and other sites. As to the expenditure on account of new streets, the great extensions in the Colony have necessitated very extensive works of this nature. In many cases lots have lain fallow for years and have only recently been developed; and in accordance with

the plans under which these lots were sold and leased the Government were bound to make the roads. When the people began to build upon their lots, Government had to fulfil their obligations. The vote was unanimously approved.

GOVERNMENT PAVILIONS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$64, being a grant for a Custodian at the Government Pavilions, for 8 months of the current year, at the rate of \$8 per mensem.

The vote was unanimously approved. The Committee adjourned.

VACANCIES ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A special meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held on the 5th inst. in the Chamber for the purpose of electing a representative to the Legislative Council in succession to the Hon. T. H. Whitehead. Hon. C. S. Sharp presided over a large attendance, among those present being the nominees, Messrs. Robert Shewan and R. C. Wilcox, Messrs W. Peate, N. A. Siebs, A. Haupt, E. A. Hewett, H. E. Tomkins, Hon. C. W. Dickson, Mr. J. R. M. Smith, Messrs. E. Goetz, W. S. Bailey, G. Banker, S. S. Benjamin, A. Skonemann, A. Forbes, E. W. Mitchell, H. Schubart, S. D. Seton, W. Danby, E. Shellim, V. H. Deacon, H. L. Dennys, G. H. Medhurst, Fung Wa Chuen, H. W. Slade, E. Ehmer, C. L. Gorham, A. Ross, Ho Fook, G. Brusse, Hart Buck, W. G. Humphreys, M. Watson, H. Jebson, G. C. C. Master, A. V. Apcar, C. W. Longuet, J. H. Lewis, G. P. Lammert, J. Focke, F. Maitland, G. Atzenroth, E. H. Hinds, A. R. Marty, H. Borner, C. Mittell, J. R. Michael, Ming Kee, Framjee H. Arjanee, H. N. Mody, E. Pabaney, R. H. B. Mitchell, J. L. Houston, R. Marten, E. C. Ray, A. H. Rennie, R. Fuhrmann, D. M. Moses, A. J. Raymond, M. S. Sassoon, C. A. Tomes, H. Nuttall, Gershom Stewart, M. Mehta, F. Smyth, W. Melchers, W. C. Drew, D. E. Brown, E. C. Emmett, T. P. Cochrane, F. Wahlen, G. L. Tomlin, Lean Tze Sang, J. Barton, W. H. Ray, H. Schottlander, A. Bane, N. H. Rutherford, N. G. Evans, T. Arnold, E. Osborne, Shelton Hooper, C. Klinck, W. Dixon, E. W. Rutter, E. Ormiston, G. de Champeaux, G. W. F. Playfair, J. W. R. Taylor, G. Hayes, J. W. Bolles, W. J. Saunders, and Chan A Fook, and A. R. Lowe (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said—We are met together this afternoon in consequence of communication received from His Excellency The Officer Administering the Government requesting us to nominate a member of this Chamber to take the place on the Legislative Council of Hon. T. H. Whitehead, whose long and valuable services we much regret to lose through his rather sudden departure for home. (Applause.) I will now read the communication referred to:—"I have the honour to inform you that owing to the approaching departure from the Colony of the Hon. T. H. Whitehead there will shortly be a vacancy on the Legislative Council. I have accordingly to request you to be good enough to call a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce as soon as possible for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the vacant seat and submitting his name to me for approval." Members are therefore invited to propose and second candidates for the post, and with your permission I would suggest that the voting be by ballot in the customary manner. For this purpose, and subject to your approval, I would propose that Messrs. G. W. F. Playfair and E. Ormiston be appointed to act as scrutineers, if these gentlemen will be so good as to consent to serve. (Applause.) I now beg to propose as a suitable candidate Mr. R. C. Wilcox, of Messrs. Turner & Co. Mr. Wilcox is too well known to you all to require much, if anything, from me to urge his claims to and his fitness for the post of representing this Chamber on the Legislative Council of this Colony. He is an old resident in this Colony, having arrived here some 25 years ago, and his avocations during most of this period have been such as to bring him into close touch with all public matters

here. In these he has ever taken a very earnest, intelligent, and fair-minded interest, and I venture to think that few, if any, in the Colony are better acquainted than he with the various local public needs and questions. He is a man of sound mature judgment in all these matters, and I believe Mr. Wilcox to be one who will state his views whenever necessary with firmness and moderation. As to the requirements of commerce, I need only remind you of his connection with this Chamber, extending for six years past. In his work for this Chamber he has always been most whole-hearted and earnest, and the various Chairmen with whom he has served have been unstinted in their praise and appreciation of the value and success of the work. I need only here refer to the more than once recently-expressed terms of appreciation spoken by the late Chairman, Sir Thomas Jackson, on this point. He is thoroughly well versed in all commercial questions requiring attention, indeed I think none better so than he, and he is therefore eminently well fitted to represent the interests of this Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council. At a complimentary banquet given the other evening to our late representative on the Council we were informed by a high authority that it was desirable that Mr. Whitehead's successor would be a man independent, fearless, honourable, and painstaking. All these qualities, gentlemen, I claim with confidence will be found in Mr. Wilcox. (Applause.) Therefore I have much pleasure in proposing his nomination for the post.

Mr. GERSHOM STEWART—I have much pleasure in seconding the proposal made by Mr. Sharp, that Mr. Wilcox be elected the representative of the Chamber of Commerce in the Legislative Council. As Mr. Sharp has said, it does not require many words to recommend him. You all know him here. It would not do for me to dilate on the merits of the candidates coming before you to-day. If I had to do so I should have to talk for a long time, and both being bashful men I hesitate to do so. There are good qualities in both. At the same time, as our relations with them to-day are of a purely public character, I hope you will bear with me for a moment in asking you to think for a moment of how Mr. Wilcox has acquitted himself during the long period he has been in the eye of the public in this Colony. It is within the recollection of all of us that Mr. Wilcox conducted the business of the *Hongkong Daily Press* with great credit to himself and with contentment to the whole community during a prolonged period. In that position he was brought into contact with all questions affecting not only the world at large but particularly the trade of this Colony, in all its aspects, commercial, municipal and political. During all that time Mr. Wilcox wrote upon those subjects with a wide and ample knowledge and in a liberal spirit; and you will admit, gentlemen, that when he had the interests of the *Daily Press* under his care he used it with scrupulousness and with good-will to everybody. That is in itself a great test of character; and a point on which I would recommend Mr. Wilcox's claims very carefully to your consideration. When he gave up his active interest in the *Daily Press* he assumed the onerous duties of Secretary of this Chamber. It is well within the knowledge of all of you how he discharged those duties. It was to the entire satisfaction of everybody connected with this Chamber. A perusal of the annual reports of this Chamber during his years of office will show how intimate a knowledge he has of all the subjects and the clear grasp with which he has treated them. They will show that he has a lucid and clear way of expressing himself on every subject, and you yourselves, gentlemen, paid him the great compliment, when he gave up the Secretaryship, of electing him a member of this Chamber. I ask you to show him further proof of your confidence by electing him your representative on the Legislative Council. We live in somewhat stirring times. We seem to be entering upon a new era of great importance to the China trade. The great changes of the past 40 years—steamboats and science, engineering, and the telegraph—were chiefly connected with China's relations to the outside world, and from a distance. We now seem to be on the threshold of a new era of railway construction and possibly mining

development which will give China an opportunity of developing her resources and providing means of communication. These questions will undoubtedly affect almost all who are engaged in trade in this colony. New questions will arise, and questions of the greatest importance. It will be the duty of the Chamber of Commerce to watch new developments and extract from them what advantage they can. I think the mature experience of Mr. Wilcox, helped by the energy of our young and able Secretary should be a very strong combination. Again, our representative would have to have the command of a certain amount of time and this Mr. Wilcox has. It is possible, though I esteem very highly the value and ability of his brother candidate—no one more than I—as we know he is, happily for himself, at the head of a large and rising concern with immense interests to care for, that however wishful he might be he might not have the requisite time to devote to our interests in the same way as Mr. Wilcox. It is also an interesting thing to remember that Mr. Wilcox now represents the old firm of Turner & Co., which for years was represented on the Legislative Council, and in an ever-changing community such as this I think the maintenance of an old historic connection of this sort is of a certain importance. I will not detain you any longer, but I think we know Mr. Wilcox, we know him to be earnest, honest, fair-minded and capable, with the time and will to devote his best services to your cause. Upon those grounds, gentlemen, I recommend him to your votes, and upon those grounds I hope you will accept him. (Applause.)

Mr. J. H. LEWIS—You said in your opening remarks, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Whitehead had spoken freely and fairly and it is our duty and it behoves us to exercise our best energies to secure a man to follow in his footsteps. Whilst quite agreeing with your remarks and Mr. Stewart's with regard to the character of Mr. Wilcox I cannot agree with you that he is the most estimable man of our community, he does not represent in any respect the mercantile community of the Chamber of Commerce. I think we have a much better man and it is our duty to get the best man we can possibly get. The best man we have is Mr. Robert Shewan—(applause)—the head of a very leading firm of Hongkong, Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. He is an able man, he has a thorough grasp of every commercial interest in this Colony, and, what is more, he is in touch with every interest of the community; and it is a man of that position that we want to represent the Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council. I do not think it is necessary to add anything more. I have much pleasure in proposing Mr. Shewan to represent us on the Legislative Council. (Applause.)

Mr. E. W. MITCHELL—Mr. Chairman, I have much pleasure in seconding Mr. Lewis's resolution. I will not waste the time of the meeting by eulogising Mr. Shewan. Every member of this Chamber knows him as well as I do. Like Mr. Wilcox, he is an old resident. He is in close touch with everything in the shape of business and during the last two or three years has been selected by the Governor to serve on different Commissions that have been appointed to sit in this Colony. He is an independent man, has a good opinion of himself—(laughter)—and is the very last man likely to be led by the nose. He is a good speaker, and an able debater. I have much pleasure in seconding this, and I am sure this Chamber will elect him by a very large majority. (Applause.)

Mr. R. C. WILCOX—Mr. Chairman and members of the Chamber of Commerce, I had not intended, up to a late moment, to address you at any length. In this microcosm, where every man who has in any way been before the public is so thoroughly well known, I was inclined to consider it somewhat superfluous to lay before you any exposition of my views or policy. But, gentlemen, it has been pointed out to me that silence might lead to misconception in some respects, though my opinions are written rather large in the archives of this Chamber. I will not, however, detain you long. First of all I should like to tell you that the idea of appealing to you for your suffrages on this occasion never entered

my head until the other day, when Mr. Whitehead, your late representative, and some other members of the Chamber suggested it and asked me to offer myself for nomination. It was pointed out to me that my long and intimate connection with this Chamber had afforded me a unique opportunity to become acquainted with its aims, objects, and interests. My attention has been drawn to some conjectures that my private interests are intimately connected with landed property, and that therefore my tendency would be towards the promotion of that interest in preference to others. Gentlemen, this is an entire misapprehension. It is true that I represent among other constituents some absent property owners, but I take it that my duty to them should not conflict with my duty to this Chamber, in which is concentrated all interests, and which, as the late Chairman truly remarked only the other day, is the most representative body in the Colony. Those interests, foremost of which, in my opinion, is the shipping interest, will all, in the future, as in the past, receive my loyal attention. The industrial interest, the youngest born, but one of growing importance, calls for the sympathy and fostering support of the Chamber. It can always count on my best offices, whether as a member of the Committee or if you should be pleased to send me to the Council. As your representative I should have but one aim, to most accurately represent the views and to promote the interests of the Chamber. Turning to another point, the question which now most agitates the public mind, I beg to state that I am an earnest advocate of sanitary reform. I recognise most fully that if we are to get rid of that terrible scourge the plague, we must give effect to the recommendations of the sanitary experts who were sent here to report on the condition of the Colony in reply to our own urgent request. Measures of great importance, having for their object somewhat sweeping changes, are about to be proposed, and, as His Excellency Sir William Gascoigne remarked on Tuesday night, no great reform can ever be carried into effect without someone feeling the pinch. But, gentlemen, I submit that we are all feeling and have long been feeling most acutely, the pinch of plague. It has not only affected property owners by causing houses to be closed or altered, but it has cost the shipowners and merchants dearly in loss of trade, while every resident has more or less been nipped by having to pay higher wages for bad service, to say nothing of personal discomfort and worry. We have to combat the pestilence with every power within our reach. We must never relax our vigilance or lay aside the weapons with which experience has taught us it must be fought. In this connection the question of the water supply is of supreme importance, and it will be the duty of the Executive to see that not an hour is lost in the carrying out of measures to make the supply commensurate with the wants of the island. I am a firm believer in the future of the Colony, and I feel convinced that, in spite of plague, pestilence and water famine, it will continue to progress if only its people are true to their own best interests and its Government will conscientiously carry out the work entrusted to it. In performing that duty they would, should you decide to send me to the Council, receive my steady support; but should it be needful, the stimulus of reminder or appeal would not be wanting. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I am proud to see so many present here to-day, and I only hope that at the next annual meeting there will be an equal number of members present to show your interest not only in the election of representatives, but in the election of the Committee and in the working of the Committee during the year. It will strengthen the Chamber very much indeed and give great support to the Committee if they could at every annual meeting see such an attendance before them as they do to-day. (Applause.)

Mr. ROBERT SHEWAN—Before I commence I should like to say that I heartily endorse all the remarks made by Mr. Sharp and Mr. Stewart in regard to my friend and opponent, Mr. Wilcox. Personally speaking, I am sure you could not have a better man. We Scotsmen are naturally a modest race, and I will do no violence to my feelings by blowing my trumpet on this occasion. I have now been

over twenty-one years in this Colony, you all know me very well, and I will not pay you the poor compliment of supposing that any empty phrases of fine promises of mine can alter the opinion you have formed of me already. You must take me, if you take me at all, with all faults, and without any self-recommendation from me. I would like, however, to make clear one thing to you, and that is, that I am not "agin" the Government on all occasions simply because it is the Government. But, however, I may touch upon one or two matters of public interest, which I know have been discussed amongst you, and wherein I think the Government are to blame. The burning question is, if I may be allowed to pre-empt a bull, water, or rather the want of it. Who is individually to blame, it is difficult to say, but undoubtedly the fault lies with the Public Works Department. I do not say the head of the Department is to blame, he has not been long in that position and I know that he is doing all he can to increase the supply of water as quickly as possible. It is partly the system of continually changing the officers, so that every man is able to shift the blame on to some predecessor and the responsibility can be fixed on no particular person. And partly it is the fault of the Government in starving the Department as regards the staff and not listening to its cry for more men. (Hear, hear.) We can all understand and I think we all readily admit, that the work of the P. W. D. has increased enormously of late years. I myself was told by Mr. Chatham, when I enquired why some simple matters had not been attended to, that it was simply because he was overwhelmed with work. This, of course, is a state of things that should not be allowed to continue. The next question is that of roads, and there again the P. W. D. is to blame, for, in the first instance, laying roads without any foundations, then when they began to be washed away, repairing and tinkering at them here and there, and lastly for not making up their minds as to which material is most suitable for road making in this Colony; whether wood pavement, stone or asphalt. This question is now, I believe, engaging the attention of the Government, and the sooner it is settled the better. Another question is that of Blake Pier. There the Government blundered in the beginning by offering so paltry a premium for the designs and plans that no local architect found it worth his while to compete, and the delay seems to have arisen, partly because the Government architect had too much to attend to, and partly because there was no money voted last year for the work. The remedy for the matter is simply more men and more money. But at the back of all this the greater evils are, I think, constant shifting and changing of officers, the excessive number of acting appointments, the round man spending much of his time trying to fit into the square hole, and the want of incentive for good men to stay, so that they drift away to better positions outside, leaving the drones to settle down comfortably, and do nothing but wait till that happy time arrives when they can claim their pension. The remedies for all this are not far to seek. Weed out and do away with the drones, encourage your good men with promotion by merit and results, not merely by seniority, let them fill permanent appointments where they can take a live interest in their work, and above all, endeavour to do away with that wretched system of pensions which paralyses a man's energies and deadens his ambition. (Applause.)

Mr. D. E. BROWN—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—It is a matter of great surprise to me, and I am sure it will be to you all, that I should rise to my feet at a large public and fully representative meeting of the commercial interests of Hongkong to-day. I am forced to my feet as the result of the remarks I have heard and I would just like to add a few of my own. As my friend Mr. Shewan has said, I also quite concur in the remarks of the Chairman and of Mr. Stewart as to the good and conscientious work that has been done for this Chamber by Mr. Wilcox. I have also to refer to the able and far-reaching remarks of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government when a few nights ago

he sincerely hoped that this Chamber would have a successor to Mr. Whitehead equally painstaking, equally independent and equally vigorous; and I can only say that we have today in one of our nominees, Mr. Robert Shewan, not only a gentleman possessing all those qualifications asked for by His Excellency but a man to represent the Chamber equal to the occasion; and I think the Chamber is to be congratulated, being as it is a body representing the entire commercial interests of this Colony, in having a man coming forward as its nominee to the Legislative Council possessing Mr. Robert Shewan's commercial ability, of his standing and reputation—(applause)—a man who has the strength of mind at all times to speak his mind. I would go further and say that it has been hinted to me and some others in the Colony that if Mr. Shewan were put forward as the Chamber's nominee he would stand, if elected to the Legislative Council, as a man who had so many commercial interests in hand in which he was interested that he would never be able to speak without an axe to grind. (Cries of "No.") But, gentlemen, where is there a bigger axe in the Colony than the axe of the Chamber of Commerce, and I claim, gentlemen, that the gentleman that this Chamber nominates should be a man who has the largest connection with the commercial prosperity of this Colony, and I have much pleasure in endorsing the nomination of Mr. Robert Shewan as such. (Applause.)

The vote was then taken by ballot, the scrutineers being Messrs. Playfair and Ormiston. At the conclusion of the counting of the votes,

The CHAIRMAN announced the result as follows:—

Mr. Shewan	58
Mr. Wilcox	36

Majority	22
-----------------	----

The announcement of the result was received with applause.

Mr. R. C. WILCOX—Before we disperse, gentlemen, I beg to propose a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct on this occasion—rather a trying one—and at the same time I beg most cordially to thank my friends for the kind support they have given me on this occasion, and to say that although not elected, I shall never cease to continue my efforts on behalf of the welfare of this Chamber and for the promotion of its interests. (Applause.)

Mr. ROBERT SHEWAN—Gentlemen, I thank you very sincerely and heartily for the honour you have done me in electing me as your representative on the Council. It is a far cry from Hongkong in the 20th century to those Engle-land villages in Sleswick where we are told the English race was cradled in the 5th century, but in spite of the distance of 15 centuries we are only repeating what our forefathers did then when they assembled round their village Moot-hill and chose a man to represent them in the Hundred Court. Gentlemen, my flag has been questioned by some one in this Colony who himself sails under an anonymous flag. I am proud to say that my flag is now and always has been the flag of the people who for 1,500 years have kept unbroken the right of freemen to elect their own representatives; and I am proud to think, too, that in spite of my anonymous friend you have in the exercise of that same right elected me to the Witanagemote of Hongkong. (Applause.) Gentlemen, we may not in that respect enjoy all the freedom of the English of those old days, but as those old Angles in their village steadings at last brought about an English Parliament—the Mother of Parliaments, of which we are all so proud—so may we some day choose all our own men and govern ourselves entirely as Britons everywhere love to do. (Applause.)

The meeting then dispersed.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

In the S. Andrew's Hall, City Hall, yesterday at 4 p.m., a meeting of the Justices of the Peace was held to elect another Unofficial Member to the Legislative Council, in the absence of the Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G. Fifty-one Justices assembled.

Mr. W. POATE proposed, and Mr. B. LAYTON seconded, Mr. G. W. F. Playfair.

Mr. ROBERT SHEWAN proposed, and Mr. E. W. MITCHELL seconded, Mr. E. A. Hewett.

After the proposers, seconders, and candidates had spoken, all very briefly, the ballot resulted as follows:—

G. W. F. Playfair	30
E. A. Hewett	21

Majority	9
-----------------	---

We heartily congratulate Mr. Playfair on the result of the election, which adds to the Legislative Council, for the time of Mr. Chater's absence, a valuable and energetic member.

DEPARTURE OF THE HON. T. H. WHITEHEAD.

FAREWELL TIFFIN BY S. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

On the 31st ult. the Committee of the local Branch of the S. Andrew's Society and some other Scottish friends, entertained the Hon. T. H. Whitehead, President of the Society, at a farewell tiffin in the Hongkong Club. The chairman was Mr. H. W. Robertson, Vice-President, and the croupier Mr. Robert Shewan. On the right of the chairman sat—Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Mr. G. W. F. Playfair, Mr. Thos. H. Reid, and Mr. David Wood, Hon. Secretary; and on the left, Captain G. C. Anderson (Past President), Mr. W. Danby, Mr. D. E. Brown, and Mr. W. Douglas Graham. After tiffin, the CHAIRMAN referred feelingly to the late Mr. David Gillies, Past President of the Society. Then the toast of "The King" having been honoured.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, I have the honour, and it is my great pleasure, to give you the toast of our President and guest, the Hon. Thomas Henderson Whitehead. It is hardly necessary that I should dilate upon his many sterling qualities, for Mr. Whitehead has not spent twenty years of a more than usually energetic life in Hongkong without having afforded the Colony practical proof of his marked ability as banker, councillor, and sportsman. (Applause.) With your permission, I should like to read you a brief *résumé* of our President's career, which, better than words of mine, shall bring home to you that he is a son of whom old Scotland may well be proud. Mr. Whitehead commenced his business career in 1867 by serving an apprenticeship of four years to the law office of a firm of solicitors in Scotland, and this was followed by eighteen months' experience in a mercantile office in Liverpool. In 1873 he joined the London office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and in the autumn of 1874 began his Eastern life by service with the Bombay Branch. From Bombay he went to Calcutta, and thence in the autumn of 1875 to Shanghai. In 1877 he was promoted accountant, and returned to the Bombay Agency, where he remained throughout the crisis which followed the disastrous failure of the City of Glasgow Bank. 1880 saw him appointed Agent at Hankow, and in the autumn of that year he opened a new Agency of the Bank at Yokohama. Then followed short periods of service as Agent respectively in Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Saigon, Hongkong, and Foochow, and subsequently a year's well-earned furlough at home. Mr. Whitehead returned in October, 1883, and from that year until the present time the Hongkong Branch has had the benefit of his experienced management. So much for his banking career. In September, 1890, the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce elected him as their representative to the Legislative Council, and he would have completed his second term of office in September of this year. Amongst the many reforms Mr. Whitehead has from time to time sought to initiate, I would mention the petition from the ratepayers in Hongkong to the House of Commons asking for reform and a system of representative government. He was mainly responsible for getting up this petition, and it was entrusted to his care when at home in 1894-95, where it had the benefit of his able advocacy. (Applause.) On more than one occasion Mr. Whitehead has had the honour of lecturing under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute, and when last at home he also had an opportunity of addressing the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on important commercial questions. In January, 1901, Mr. Whitehead was admitted a member of the most Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, having attended the Hilary term and eaten the usual number of dinners. He left London early

in 1900, and visited New York, Washington, Mexico, the Pacific Coast, and the Philippine Islands in connection with the Bank's business before resuming charge in Hongkong in July, 1901. Mr. Whitehead has served on many Commissions and Committees, including the enquiry into the working of the Tung Wa Hospital, the Po Leung Kuk Society, insanitary properties, etc., and he has played polo for upwards of 20 years regularly and continuously. (Laughter and applause.) There, gentlemen, you have an outline of the life of this man of action. He has ever been in the forefront of the business world, and in the battlefront of Legislative circles, yet, despite enormous amount of valuable and lasting work he has lavished upon these and other public interests, he is no stranger to the realms of sport and goodfellowship. I have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Whitehead attributes much of his "fitness," and, possibly, consequent success in life to the game—of course I refer to polo—which, after a worrying day in office and Council, has, the next morning, brought him up smiling and ready for fresh music. (Laughter and applause.) Last mail's *Spectator* tells of a man whose breakfast, winter or summer, invariably consisted of "a cup of coffee and two damns!" Well, I don't think he could have been a polo-player; at any rate our guest is not built on such fragile lines. "Tommy" Whitehead came to the East "a-lad o' pairts," quickly made his mark, and now, in the zenith of his powers, is recalled home on promotion. Gentlemen, it is not given to every "China hand" to establish such a record, and, whilst we are loth to bid Mr. Whitehead good-bye, we appreciate the fact that he turns the page of his Eastern life with great credit to himself, and with the best of good wishes for the future from the host of friends and wellwishers he leaves behind. (Loud applause.) The members of the Hongkong S. Andrew's Society desire that their President should receive a small memento which will serve to mark their appreciation of the excellent service he has rendered the Society. On their behalf I ask you, sir, to accept a silver quaich, which, by the way, is still in the silver-smith's hands, and will be forwarded to you later on. The members are much disappointed that your sudden departure prevents them from holding a public function with formal presentation of the quaich, but I feel sure that you will none the less appreciate the gift and the hearty good-will which accompanies it. Gentlemen, I give you the very good health of our President Mr. Whitehead. May good health and success continue to attend him! (Applause.)

The toast was drunk with musical honours.

In acknowledgement, Mr. WHITEHEAD said—Mr. Robertson and brother Scotchmen, Before endeavouring to reply to the generous reference made about myself, I desire to add my personal expression of deep sorrow at the news received in the Colony a few days ago of the sudden death of one of the Past Presidents of our Society, who left Hongkong last month hale and hearty, and who, we thought, should have years before him in which to enjoy his well-earned retirement from active business. Like all of us, Mr. Gillies had his short-comings, but his genuine qualities largely preponderated. Many of us here to-day feel that by his lamented death we have lost a warm-hearted friend, whom to know was to respect and admire. He was a typical Scotsman of the old school—manly and straightforward, sincere and open-handed, active of brain and fertile of ideas, ready to acknowledge worth wherever it was found. Above all, he was an honest man, and as our national poet has said, "an honest man is the noblest work of God." (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, allow me to try to acknowledge the over-generous remarks our chairman has been good enough to make regarding myself, and to thank you all for the very hearty way in which you have responded to the toast of my health. Let me assure you I leave Hongkong on the present occasion with very sincere regret, and for reasons which need not now be entered into. The last words of the great empire builder, the late Cecil Rhodes, and the most striking figure in the modern history of the British Empire, are peculiarly applicable to the local situation "So much to do, so little done." The Colony is on the eve of great improvements which must have a permanent beneficial effect upon its future. You who

June 7, 1902.]

remain here, many of you young men, will participate in the coming changes. I envy you the opportunities you will have of guiding aright the forces that will make for the consolidation of British residence and interests not in Hongkong merely, but in the great Empire of China, with which this port is so closely connected and intimately related. Needless to say these changes include local sanitation, adequate water-storage, tramways, a twopenny tube connecting our little island with the mainland, the trunk railway between Peking, Hankow, and Canton, and the Canton-Kowloon branch. The latter will enable people to travel from this to Canton in about three hours instead of an all-day journey. Mr. Chairman, with the gratitude of a full heart, I sincerely thank you for your allusions to my endeavours on behalf of the Colony. The interests of the Chartered Bank have ever held the first place in my heart and thoughts (hear, hear), but in my leisure time and to the best of my ability I have worked for the public good and the promotion of the commerce of the port. In this I felt I was only doing my duty. (Applause.) My great regret is that I have accomplished so little, but have some sense of satisfaction that good seed has been sown and that those who come after will reap the harvest. It is not an easy matter to serve the public and to give satisfaction to every one. Some may not have approved of my efforts, but I can at least say that all my actions in public, as in private life, have been devoid of personal vain-glory or self-seeking, and what I have done or attempted has been for the public benefit. (Applause.) In my opinion, it is the duty of every man, so far as opportunity comes in his way, to help the community in which he lives to a state of greater public efficiency. Only the other day, Lord Rosebery said: "There are two plain obvious duties which are inherent in every British subject. The first is to take part, if necessary, in the defence of the country"—I was a volunteer for eleven years—"and in the second place not to avoid or shirk any public or municipal duty which may fall upon him. I believe it to be the plain and obvious duty of every man of capacity, education and public spirit to try and take part in the Government of the place in which he lives." (Applause.) There is still much to be done, and as Scotsmen have played their part here as they have done elsewhere, I hope the sons of St. Andrew will never hesitate to bestir themselves for the public good. (Hear, hear, and applause.) The very best aid to good government is healthy opposition. With practical and enlightened government there is conclusive evidence on every side which indicates that there is much progress ahead of this little Colony, and with the hearty co-operation of all nationalities I firmly believe there is no limit to Hongkong's prosperity. (Applause.) It will afford me unqualified gratification if circumstances permit of my coming back amongst you if only for a year or two, but should they prevent me I will not miss any opportunity which may offer in the Metropolis to help along Hongkong's best interests. (Loud applause.) For many years I have realised that all work and no play does not pay, and that nothing conduces more to a well-developed body and well-informed mind than outdoor recreation. *Mens sana in corpore sano* is a proverb, but for the preservation of the *mens sana* the *corpus sanum* is essential. I attribute my continuous good health and physical "fitness" referred to by Mr. Robertson to the tonic which polo exercise yields, to brief snipe-shooting trips on the Deep Bay and Shapat-heung valleys, to hunting quail, partridge and woodcock on the island and the mainland, and an occasional visit to the Canton West River after the wily China pheasant. Words can but inadequately express my feelings of pride when elected to the honourable position of President of St. Andrew's Society last year, but the Society's continued success during my tenure of office is not due to my services, but mainly if not entirely to the efforts of our popular and indefatigable Honorary Secretary, Mr. David Wood. (Applause.) Any man might well feel proud of to-day's proceedings, while the manifestation of your good will and confidence in me and the proposal of members to present me with a quail are and will continue to be

most highly appreciated. Though fully conscious of my shortcomings, I offer you my sincere thanks. No St. Andrew's night will ever pass without my thinking of and being present in spirit with Scotchmen assembled in the City Hall here. I will carry away with me fragrant memories of the overpowering fascination of this dot on the ocean and of the affection of friends remaining in and about the scenes where I have happily lived many of the best years of a lifetime. (Applause.) You may rest assured I will do what little I can to keep alive Scottish national sentiment and national spirit so essential to the best interests of our world-wide Empire. Let me say adieu with a heavy heart, with heart-felt thanks renewed, and with my fervent wishes for the health and happiness of one and all. (Loud applause.)

Other toasts were—"The Chairman," by Mr. Shewan, who coupled with it the health of Mrs. Robertson and family; "Our Guests," coupled with the name of Mr. Danby, by the Hon. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer; and "The Hon. Secretary" (Mr. David Wood), by Mr. G. W. F. Playfair, who included Mrs. Wood in the toast. These having been responded to, the company sang "Auld Lang Syne" and drank a final toast to the health of the departing guest.

BANQUET FROM CHINESE.

On the occasion of his departure from Hongkong to undertake the management of the London Office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Hon. Thomas Henderson Whitehead, Manager of the Bank here, was entertained to a banquet in the City Hall on the 3rd inst. by the Chinese commercial community of the Colony. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Festoons of greenery and flowers and long drooping lines of Chinese lanterns gave the hall and grand stairway a very pretty appearance. On the landing was displayed a coloured view of Hongkong surmounted by an illuminated floral design, bearing the motto "Dieu et Mon Droit" and dominated by a royal crown. There was also the inscription displayed of "Farewell Banquet to Hon. T. H. Whitehead by the Chinese Commercial Community of Hongkong." Behind the central design was hung St. Andrew's Banner, flanked by the Union Jack and the Chinese Dragon. A company numbering over 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner. In the absence of Mr. Ho Tung through indisposition, Mr. Ho Fook presided, and besides the guest of the evening there were also present—His Excellency Sir William Gascoigne, Captain the Hon. H. W. Trefusis, A.D.C., Mr. R. F. Johnston, Hon. F. H. May (Colonial Secretary), His Honour W. Meigh Goodman (Chief Justice), Hon. A. G. Wise (Acting Attorney-General), Hon. R. Murray Ramsey (Harbour Master), Hon. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. F. J. Bodeley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. C. W. Dickson, Hon. C. S. Sharp, Messrs. R. C. Wilcox, E. A. Hewett, V. A. C. Hawkins, Taro Hodsumi, H. Schottlaender, G. W. F. Playfair, J. W. R. Taylor, G. Mayer, D. M. Mosses, A. J. Raymond, D. E. Brown, G. H. Medhurst, J. H. Lewis, Professor Simpson, Messrs. D. R. Law, T. P. Cochrane, W. A. Cruickshank, H. Schubart, A. H. Rennie, A. Cunningham, T. H. Reid, E. F. Skerthly, Major A. B. Hamilton, D.A.A.G., Messrs. E. Goetz, Leung Shiu Kong, Kam Fuk, Leung Pui Chi, Yung Tat Fong, Liao Tsa, Shan Yung Yik Ting, Tam Tsz Kong, Kwok Sin Lau, Sin Tak Fan, Chan Hewan, Un Lai Chuen, Lo Kua Ting, Lau Wai Chuen, Kan Tin Hing, Tong Lai Chun, Ho Kom Tong, Lo Cheung Shin, Tang Chi Ngong, Lau Chin Ting, Leung Hin Chao, Wong Leong Him, Fung Shan Shan, Pang Shan Chun, and others, and the representatives of the local Press.

An excellent dinner was purveyed by Mr. Wm. Farmer of Messrs. Madar & Farmer, New Victoria Hotel, the menu being as follows:—

BOSS D'OUVERRE.
Caviare on Toast.

SOUP.

Birds' Nest. Turtle.

FISH.
Boiled Salmon.

ENTREES.

Grilled Fillet of Beef and Chipped Potatoes.
Quail in Aspic.

JOINTS.

Roast Saddle of Mutton.
Roast Sucking Pig. Baked Stuffed Capon.
Boiled Ham.

VEGETABLES.

Boiled Potatoes.
Chipped Potatoes. Green Peas.
Carrots.

SWEETS.

Plum Pudding. Maraschino Jelly.
Vanilla Ice Cream. Assorted Cakes.

DESSERT.

Fruit in Season.

TEA AND COFFEE.

CHEESE.

At the conclusion of dinner, the toast-list was entered upon.

The CHAIRMAN gave the toasts of "His Majesty the King," "Her Majesty the Queen and Other Members of the Royal Family," which were loyally pledged.

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing Mr. Leung Shiu Kong to propose the toast of the evening, read a letter from his brother, Mr. Ho Tung, expressing the latter's inability to be present on account of ill-health; nothing, he said, would have given him greater pleasure than to have been present. Mr. Leung Shiu Kong, the Chairman went on to say, had been chosen to propose the principal toast because he delivered a very good speech on the last occasion they met, to do honour to Sir Thomas Jackson. (Applause.)

Mr. LEUNG SHIU KONG then proposed the toast of the evening. He said—Your Excellency and gentlemen,—In the unavoidable absence of several of the senior members of our community, the honour falls upon me to propose a toast, which is not only the toast of the evening, but is, I can most sincerely say without the slightest misgiving, the toast of the whole of this vast and cosmopolitan community, namely, the health of the Honourable Thomas Henderson Whitehead. (Applause.) As you know, gentlemen, in this prosperous Colony of ours, we have residents of many nationalities, British, Chinese, Portuguese, Indians, and, as we are all glad to see, a large and increasing number of foreign residents, all of whom are engaged in developing and consolidating this small but vigorous off spring of the great British Empire. A representative gathering of this sort is compelled to have its limitations, but I am justified in saying that all those men of the various nationalities I have mentioned, who know anything of the history of this Colony during the last twelve years would, if they could be present, join with you in that enthusiastic reception you have just accorded to the name of our distinguished and popular guest. Mr. Whitehead's ambition as a public man has been to work for the public good, and though it is possible that some, even of our official friends, may sometimes take exception to Mr. Whitehead's many efforts, yet, looking back since 1890, all will agree that no man in the history of this Colony has ever championed the cause of the community so zealously, so consistently and so independently, and so successfully, as he has done. This is not the first occasion, as many of you are aware, that the Chinese community of Hongkong have testified in a representative gathering their appreciation of the labours of Mr. Whitehead on their behalf. There are many present to-night whose privilege it was to attend a meeting in the City Hall in May, 1894, when Mr. Whitehead was presented with an address, a Chinese silk banner-scroll, and a set of silver plate by the Chinese merchants of Hongkong in acknowledgment of his many public services as a member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong and in recognition of his worth. I may be excused if I quote one paragraph from that address, which said: "The Chinese have learned from their observation of your action in the Legislative Council to understand better and value more highly the principles and practice of representative Government. They have seen how much good may be done by even one intelligent, energetic and independent representative in obtaining explanations and information to which the community has a right, in bringing abuses to light, in remedying mistakes, in promoting improvements, in checking expenditure, and in preventing extravagance and waste." (Applause.) Gentlemen, if that was the feeling of the

Chinese community after an experience of four and a half years of his value, how greatly enhanced must be our appreciation of his life and work to-day when he is concluding 12 years' service. (Applause.) Again in 1900 when Mr. Whitehead was leaving the Colony on short furlough to England—Scotland I should say—he was presented by the Chinese community with a testimonial, which served to place on record once more "our high appreciation and grateful acknowledgment of the valuable services which he had rendered Hongkong and the Chinese since 1890, both in the Legislative Council and out of the Council." Even the presentation of testimonials must come to an end, when our vocabulary is exhausted and the virtues of the recipient have become too much for us—(laughter)—but few of us who attended that presentation in 1900, thought we should have the honour so soon again of publicly entertaining Mr. Whitehead, and I hesitate to mention it, of possibly bidding him farewell for good. We cannot help thinking as business men that if he goes to London to manage the head of his magnificent banking institution, that his worth will cause his permanent retention; and whilst we one and all sincerely hope that it will be so, yet none will regret his absence more than the Chinese community. (Applause.) No man has ever merited success in the battle of life more than our guest, and assuming, though I confess with the greatest reluctance, that he will leave us to remain in London, I think it not out of place to mention a few facts of Mr. Whitehead's career, for which I am indebted to one of his many friends, and which should serve every young man in this Colony as an example of what pluck, care, industry and perseverance may ensure to those who hope for success. I trust he will excuse me if I relate a career which to many will be of much interest. Mr. Whitehead served an apprenticeship of four years in the office of a firm of solicitors in Scotland, from 1867 to 1871, and this was followed by 18 months' experience in a mercantile office in Liverpool, from 1871 to 1873. He joined the London office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China in 1873 on probation for service abroad, and was appointed an Assistant Accountant in the Bombay office in September, 1874. He was transferred to the Calcutta agency in 1875, and from there in that autumn to the Bank's Shanghai Branch. He was promoted Accountant and transferred to the Bombay agency in 1877, and remained there through the crisis which followed the collapse of the City of Glasgow Bank until the Spring of 1880, when he was appointed Agent at Hankow. He was transferred thither to Japan in August, 1880, to open a new agency of the Bank at Yokohama. In the Spring of 1881 he was appointed temporarily to the Shanghai Branch, and from there to Hankow Branch for the tea-season. In that autumn he was transferred to the Straits and had charge of the Singapore Branch until March, 1882. After that he was for a short period at Saigon, then in charge of the Hongkong Branch during April-May, and of the Foochow agency until August, 1882, when he went home on furlough via America, and reported on business to his London Office between that country and the Far East. He returned from Europe in October, 1883, and has continued in charge of the Hongkong branch since that year until the present time. He was elected by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce to the Legislative Council in 1890, and would have completed his second term of office in the Council in September this year. He was mainly responsible in getting up the Petition from the Ratepayers in Hongkong to the House of Commons asking for reform and a system of representative Government. He was entrusted with the Petition, while on furlough to Europe in 1894-95, and addressed the Colonial Party on the subject in one of the Committee-rooms of the House of Commons in March, 1895. He had several interviews with Lord Ripon, then Secretary for the Colonies, and advocated Hongkong's cause in letters to the London Times. In February, 1895, he read an important paper on "The critical position of trade with silver-using countries" under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute, and before resuming charge of the Hongkong

Branch in the autumn of 1895 he was sent on a mission to North China and Peking, which lasted several months. In September, 1898, Mr. Whitehead proceeded to Eastern Siberia on a month's vacation but on arrival at Vladivostok he was asked by the Directors to return to the agencies of the Bank in Japan. He returned to Hongkong in February, 1899, and after inspecting the Bank's branches in North China in the Spring of 1900 went home overland through Siberia and by the great Trans-Siberian Railway. The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce appointed him one of its delegates to the Fourth Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire held in London in June, 1900, but as he was delayed by the shallowness of the water in the Amoor and Shilka rivers he did not arrive in London until July. While in England he delivered two important lectures under the auspices of the Incorporated Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and the Royal Institute in London. Simultaneously he returned to his first love on 31st January, 1901, and was admitted a member of the most Honourable Society of the Middle Temple. He attended the Hilary term and ate the usual number of dinners. He left London in February, 1901, and visited New York, Washington, Mexico, the Pacific Coast, and the Philippine Islands, in connection with the Bank's business before resuming charge of his duties in Hongkong in July, 1901. He has served on many Commissions and Committees, including the enquiry into the working of the Tung Wa Hospital, the Po Leung Kuk Society, Insanitary Properties Commission, &c., &c. During his career in Hongkong Mr. Whitehead has appeared before the public in two capacities, namely, as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council, and as the Manager of one of the leading banking institutions here. I have already given a brief resume of his work on the Council, and it would be impossible on this occasion to allude to it in but general terms. Mr. Whitehead modestly thinks that there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it, and we all hope and trust that it may be found to be so, but I am afraid without disparaging the efforts of others, that it will be some time before we shall be able to secure on the Legislative Council a representative of such sturdy independence and sterling worth as himself, and one having the interests of every section of the community so much at heart. (Applause.) Yes, gentlemen, the community will miss him and the Government will miss him, for I take it that they profited not a little from his trenchant, searching, and able criticism. (Applause.) I am sure that we were all delighted to see that in spite of his independence the Government had at last decided to honour him by appointing him to be a member of the Executive Council. It was a well-deserved tribute of the confidence of the Government in his integrity, and we can only regret that he has not been allowed to further justify that selection. (Applause.) As a banker, Mr. Whitehead has secured the highest esteem and admiration of the Chinese mercantile community, an appreciation second only to that of the celebrated head of the other leading banking institution, whom we had the honour and privilege to entertain only recently on his departure. What was said of Sir Thomas Jackson as a banker may be also said of Mr. Whitehead. The local branch of his bank has likewise grown with the development of the Colony, the prosperity of which and of us all is bound up in the solidarity of those two institutions. In the testimonial given to Mr. Whitehead by the Chinese community in 1900, a clause ran: "You may safely assure your Directors that The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China stands as high as any Bank in the East in the estimation and opinion of the Chinese in Hongkong, and that it owes its position and prestige here to your high character and able management." I need hardly say that we all re-echo this statement to-day. (Applause.) In conclusion, gentlemen, I ask you to join with me in wishing long life and prosperity to the Honourable Thomas Henderson Whitehead. If he can be spared from his London office we hope and trust to see him in our midst again representing us and working for us with even renewed

vigour. (Applause.) If he cannot come back, then I trust that we shall one day have the pleasure of seeing him in the Legislative Assembly of the Empire—(applause)—pursuing his same useful, disinterested work, and if that should come to pass, as many of us hope and trust it will, then we may depend upon it that when the affairs of the Colony come before the House of Commons, Mr. Whitehead will not be unmindful of those who witnessed and rejoiced in his prosperity. Gentlemen, I ask you to drink with me the health of the Honourable Thomas Henderson Whitehead.

The toast was pledged with all the honours.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD, who was heartily received on rising to reply, said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I am sure you will all heartily agree with me in the reason and cause that prevent our esteemed friend Mr. Ho Tung from being present with us to-night. I saw him two days ago on his sick-bed, and he then assured me that if the doctors would allow him he would be with us to-night. I especially deplore his absence because he is one of my oldest friends in Hongkong and one whom I highly esteem. (Applause.) I trust sincerely that he will soon be restored to his usual good health, inasmuch as he may safely be regarded as one of the pillars of progress and one of the pillars of Hongkong. (Applause.) Before attempting to reply to the eloquent speech to which we have just listened, I desire cordially to express my hearty gratitude to Your Excellency for honouring us with your presence this evening. (Applause.) It is exceedingly good of you, sir, to have come down from the cool air of the Peak to the great heat on the lower level of the City, especially as recently Your Excellency was somewhat indisposed. I very sincerely appreciate the honour you have conferred upon me. (Applause.) Will you believe me, gentlemen, that the ordeal through which I have passed during the last few days, while it has its pleasant features, is one of the saddest in the whole of my life's experience. It is flattering to man's self-esteem, to know that he has earned the respect and good-will of his fellow-men. Most heartily I thank the Chinese commercial community of Hongkong for the high honour they have done me in holding this magnificent banquet in my honour, and you, Mr. Leung Shiu Kong, for the over-generous manner in which you have referred to my career in the East. I assure you, gentlemen, these outward manifestations of your good-will and esteem awaken a deep sense of sadness when I reflect that the end may probably have come to our intimate personal intercourse. Our Bank's dealings and transactions with the commercial Chinese have been such that I have been led to form a very high estimate of their characteristics. No one can hold them in higher esteem than I do, and this is no empty phrase or flattery. (Applause.) I am simply re-echoing what has been said by all writers on China whose opinion is worth valuing, and I speak that which I know. The Chinaman of commerce is essentially a man of enterprise, resource, and integrity; he is instinct with the qualities which lead to personal and national greatness; and I firmly believe that once these commercial instincts pervade the politics of Peking a new force will enter the international arena, and developments hitherto undreamt of will restore China to her ancient position of prestige and prosperity. (Applause.) Gentlemen, in the pressure of business and the rush of work, consequent upon my unexpected and sudden recall to London in consequence of the death of the Bank's senior manager there, time has not permitted my preparing a suitable and adequate reply to our Chairman's eloquent speech. Therefore I will try to compress my remarks into the briefest possible space in my endeavour to acknowledge your present kindness. I will not attempt to follow Mr. Leung Shiu Kong's references to the details of my early career, but I would say that whatever little success I may have achieved in life is due to the careful training I received from those it was my privilege to serve in youth. Of my twenty-eight years' experience east of Suez I will ever retain the most pleasant recollections and cherish the happiest memories. (Applause.) Since I first came to China in 1875, many changes have been witnessed which are only the forerunners of still more stupendous changes. Japan has risen rapidly to a position of first-

class importance. What this intelligent and versatile people have accomplished, China may eventually eclipse. China has a history of great achievements behind her and a people at once the most industrious and the most peaceable when wisely and righteously governed. In the prosperous times ahead, you in Hongkong will participate to the fullest extent. Here, under the aegis of the British flag, as you, sir, have remarked, there are many races and nationalities. On these well favoured shores all are welcome to trade with a freedom not excelled elsewhere. If I may be permitted to throw out a suggestion to our Chinese friends it is this, that in the changes under contemplation in Hongkong the Chinese community will loyally render the Government every assistance to clear the Colony of the pestilence which has blighted our commerce from year to year since 1894 and to reconstruct this City of Victoria upon healthier and more sanitary lines than heretofore. Mr. Leung Shiu Kong, you have been good enough to allude to my services in the Legislative Council. To feel satisfied in the hall of one's inner conscience that he has endeavoured to do his best—no man can do more—is to me an adequate reward. But to be assured that these services have been appreciated by my fellow residents is deeply gratifying. As was said the other day, a healthy opposition is a necessary feature of representative government, and it is the best aid to efficient government. It is a source of satisfaction to any man who has taken a part in our little public life to know and to feel that his criticisms and suggestions have had a beneficial effect on the legislation and the affairs of this important Colony. For my official colleagues I entertain a warm personal regard, but when I deemed the occasion demanded it, I did not hesitate to pass criticism upon their public actions. Notwithstanding, it is gratifying to me to know that in following this independent course I have not forfeited their friendship. (Applause.) I wish to take this public opportunity of acknowledging the help of my official and unofficial colleagues—at times, there might have been more of it from the latter source. I am under obligations to many lay members of the community for their sympathetic co-operation. I also sincerely thank the members of the Chamber of Commerce for twice electing me as their representative in the Legislative Council. Public life may sometimes be a little arduous, but it is the duty of every citizen to take an intelligent interest in local matters and I hope the time is coming when you in Hongkong will have a more decisive voice in the management of your municipal affairs. (Applause.) Should it be decided that I am not to return to live in Hongkong, I will watch the progress of the Colony with the keenest personal interest. I will count it a privilege and an honour to promote its interests in the Homeland should the opportunity come my way. (Applause.) Allow me with a heavy heart to most sincerely thank you one and all for the exceedingly hearty manner in which you have received and pledged my health, and to warmly reciprocate the good wishes so ably expressed by the proposer of my health. (Applause.)

Mr. Wong Kam Fok, in proposing the toast of "Our Guests," said—Mr. Chairman, your Excellency and gentlemen.—The Colony has lately bade farewell to so many prominent residents, so many notable landmarks and familiar faces that in proposing this health one is inclined to wonder where are the men to fill the vacant places—to guide and lead affairs—to complete the work that they began. The inevitable change that marks the affairs of men has taken from amongst us some whose minds and characters it will not be easy to match from out this small community—men whose thoughts and actions were characterised by energy and zeal for the Colony's welfare. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, let us hope that those who follow in their footsteps may so use their opportunities whether in the commercial world or in the Council Chamber, that when the time comes for their departure men shall speak of them as we speak of him from whom we part to-day. (Applause.) His Excellency, the senior representative of our guests, has been with us for some time and his sterling qualities are so well known to you all that it would be impertinence on my part to dwell on them. On behalf of the

Chinese assembled here to-night, I thank all our valued guests for honouring us with their presence on this occasion. Gentlemen, with these few remarks I ask you to join with me in drinking the health of "The Other Guests," coupled with the name of His Excellency Sir William Gascoigne.

The toast was cordially pledged.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, in acknowledging the toast, said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen.—It was only a very few days ago that I had the honour of standing in this place to return thanks for the same toast as to-night, namely, the guests assembled to do honour to a citizen of Hongkong who was leaving. Who could have told that night that I should so soon have again the honour of representing the guests at a banquet given to a man whom I looked upon as, and indeed I hoped would be, a fixture, Mr. Thomas Whitehead. Well, gentlemen, I can only repeat to-night what I said then, namely, that both I and, I feel perfectly certain, every one of those whom I have the honour to represent, esteem it a great honour to take, and are exceedingly grateful for the opportunity of taking, a part on the occasion of paying honour to a man so highly respected and so generally popular as Mr. Whitehead. (Applause.) I do not hesitate to say also, that I cannot but think that these banquets, these mixed banquets, in which our kind hosts are kind enough to ask us to join them as guests, are a new feature and must do an immense amount of good. (Applause and hear, hear.) It seems to me, if I may be allowed to say so, that they reflect the highest honour on our kind hosts; and what an honour it must be to a man leaving Hongkong to feel that he has been honoured by some 160 of mixed nationalities—the East and the West mixing together to pay him honour. (Applause.) Well, gentlemen, I can only say myself that I am exceedingly disappointed that Mr. Whitehead is leaving Hongkong. I have individually looked forward very hopefully indeed to his advice and assistance during the next few weeks. You all know—it is common knowledge—that there are great reforms that are on the eve of legislation. I may be fortunate or I may be unfortunate in having the honour of having to administer those reforms. I take it that we may lay it down as an axiom, that no reform can be instituted without it pinching somebody, without somebody being in the least bit hurt by it; and I take it that the highest form of legislation is the carrying through of any necessary reform to the least possible hurt of the individual. I had looked forward in carrying out any reforms that may take place shortly to the experience and advice of Mr. Whitehead to help me through those difficulties, so that the individual might be as little pinched and as little hurt as possible, and I therefore greatly regret myself his going. (Applause and hear, hear.) As regards another point that has been mentioned in the very able speech of the proposer to-night, I would say this—and I can say it perhaps better than anybody, because though I have the high honour of administering the Government I am only here for the time being;—you in Hongkong have treated me with extraordinary kindness and courtesy. If I have left anything undone it has always been, "Oh, he is only administering the Government"; and any little things I have been able, however small, to do, you have always received with the utmost kindness. Therefore I can speak perhaps more easily than could I if I were really and truly your Governor; and I can say, therefore, that Mr. Whitehead, in his habit of asking questions and, as it was called, criticising the Government, has shown himself the truest friend of that Government that any man could be. (Applause.) There are different ways of asking questions: there is what the Scots call heckling; that is one way. Mr. Whitehead's way has been always to ask questions that are pertinent and good in themselves, and the mere fact—I can speak to this from my experience—the mere fact of the possibility of his asking questions has often had the effect of giving the Government a spur which could not be otherwise than a benefit to themselves and the community. (Applause.) I can only reciprocate the feeling that has been expressed here to-night—I can only say I

hope most sincerely that Mr. Whitehead will be followed in the future by some one equally independent, equally fearless, equally honourable, and equally painstaking, who will keep the Government up to the mark in the same way that Mr. Whitehead has done. Gentlemen, it has been a very great honour and a very great pleasure your asking us here to-night. I can only say that we appreciate it most heartily. We are one and all of us very glad indeed to pay our tribute of honour to a man whom I feel perfectly certain the whole community of Hongkong thoroughly respects and whose absence the whole community of Hongkong will forever deplore. (Applause.)

This concluded the toast-list.

The band of the R. W. F., under the leadership of Bandmaster Moir, played the following selection of music at intervals:—

"Roast Beef of Old England"
 Lancers ... "Duke of Fife" ... Wood.
 Overture ... "Maritana" ... Wallace.
 Selection ... "Scotland's pride" ... Godfrey.
 Valse "Whisper and I shall hear" ... Clothilde.
 Song ... "Gay Gordons" ... Little.
 Selection ... "Runaway Girl" ... Sid. Jones.
 Extra:
 Selection ... "Scotch Medley" ... Van Maanen
 Toasts.
 "God Save the King"
 "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."
 "Auld Lang Syne"
 "S' n fa"
 Chinese Air—"The World's Delight"
 "God Save the King."

PRESENTATION FROM BANK CLERICAL STAFF.
 On the occasion of his departure from the Colony, the clerical staff of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China presented to the Hon. T. H. Whitehead, the manager here of the Chartered Bank, an address, beautifully engraved on parchment to the following effect:—
 TO THE HONOURABLE THOMAS HENDERSON WHITEHEAD, M.L.C., MANAGER, CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1902.

SIR,—On the occasion of your departure from Hongkong, we who have served under you for so many years wish to express to you our feeling of deep gratitude for all the kindness you have shown us. Amidst all the cares and worries of a very busy life you have always found time to look into our little grievances and remedy them, and now we thank you for the interest you have taken in our welfare. Although we know that you are but going to the proper sphere fit for your abilities and vast experience—to assume chief control at Head Office—that you will always be solicitous for the welfare of this Branch, and we may therefore still expect to feel the good influence of your rule, yet we deplore the loss to us of a chief so tactful, courteous, just and impartial. Every community of Hongkong will alike feel the loss, for it is entirely owing to your almost unaided exertions that so many beneficial changes have been wrought upon this Colony; but none can better appreciate your work than we who have had the opportunity of seeing what labours it entailed, how unsparingly you have devoted to it all your time and how little rest you give yourself when you think there is yet something to be done for the public good. We know that a life already distinguished by so many noble works will ever continue to be most usefully spent and we feel sure that success will always crown your endeavours, and we, who are proud to have had you as our chief, will follow your further achievements with infinite pleasure. With our wishes for a very pleasant voyage, a bright and prosperous future full of happiness, we would beg of you to accept the accompanying souvenir as a token of the sincere esteem and regard from your clerical staff.
 [Here follow twenty signatures.]

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead left for home on Wednesday by the *Empress of China*. At the Chartered Bank the staff gave him a hearty send-off with the customary volleys of crackers, and at the pier a great number of friends, Europeans, Chinese, etc., assembled to wish him God-speed. Mr. Whitehead's going from the Colony is felt on all sides to be a distinct loss, and it is hoped he may be able to return at no far distant date.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER "PAKSHAN."

Coming, it is supposed, to a sea-valve having been left open, the British steamer *Pakshan*, whilst lying at her buoy near Jardine's old wharf, West Point, on Monday night, shipped water to such a serious extent that at 11.30 p.m. she settled down and is now resting on the bottom of the harbour in about 50 feet of water. When the occurrence became known, enquiries were made at the office of the agents, Messrs. Bradley & Co., but beyond the bald statements that the steamer had actually sunk and that this might have been due to a sea-valve having been left open, the agents declined to go. Investigations were in progress, and pending their result it was not intended to say anything at present regarding the affair. From the circumstances of the case, however, the raising of the steamer should not be a matter presenting insurmountable obstacles.

The *Pakshan*, 1,976 tons, is of the Shan line of steamers, of which Messrs. Bradley & Co. are the managing owners, and trades between this port and Swatow; she is commanded by Captain J. Reid.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

Later details show that the sinking of the *Pakshan* was due to the suction-valve of the donkey-engine having been left open. The steamer was due to sail yesterday, and on Monday night all hands were busy loading cargo. The third engineer was working the donkey engine, and through an oversight is said to have neglected to close the valve in question—technically described as an inlet or suction-valve. About seven o'clock he noticed that the ship was leaking, and immediately made a report to the chief officer, who, without exactly knowing what had caused the leak, gave orders for several lengths of tarpaulin to be hung over the side with a view to preventing the ingress of water. This measure, however, had no apparent effect, the steamer continuing gradually to sink. The crew, which was composed entirely of Chinese, became alarmed when they recognised the state of affairs, and were allowed to land in sampans. One, it is reported, becoming panic-stricken, threw himself into the water and swam ashore. On landing, several of the Chinamen made their way to No. 7 Police Station, West Point, and reported what had occurred. From here a telephonic message to Tsimshatsui apprised Inspector Riley, of the Water Police, of the affair, and he lost not a moment in steaming to the scene of the accident in one of the pinnaces under his command. At nine o'clock Captain Reid went ashore and telephoned to the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. to send assistance at once, but he either had difficulty in securing connection on the telephone or his message was misunderstood, for a launch from the Dock Company did not arrive at the *Pakshan* until the chief engineer, acting on the suggestion of Inspector Riley, personally went and fetched it. In the meantime the *Pakshan* was steadily settling down by the stern, and at ten o'clock she caught fire amidships, this being due to the oil in the engine-room floating on the water which now flooded the compartment, becoming ignited through contact with the flame of a lamp burning in the engine-room. The fire glowed fiercely, in spite of the water rushing into the holds of the steamer, and at eleven o'clock the deck was in flames. Without a single member of the crew to assist them, the officers of the doomed vessel saw that they were entirely helpless, and sought safety on board the police pinnace which was standing by. It was about this time that the chief engineer adopted Inspector Riley's advice and left for the Dock Company's premises in a private launch which had been hovering in the vicinity awaiting developments; he returned in the Dock launch at 11.30 p.m. in time to see the *Pakshan* throw up her head and go down stern first. A few moments later she sank completely from sight. As the steamer was to have sailed yesterday, as we have already said, she was loaded with cargo, so that the loss from this source alone must be very great.

The Hon. R. Murray Rumsey, Harbour

Master, has issued the following Notice to Mariners:—"The s.s. *Pakshan* is sunk in the harbour off the Sailors' Home, on the southern boundary of the Central Fairway. Her position will be marked by two sampans, moored one at each end of her, and showing, by day, a red flag, and, by night, a globular red lantern."

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following revised list of Justices of the Peace resident in the Colony has been published in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary*:—
Official: Atkinson, Dr. John Mitford, Badeley, Francis Joseph, Ball, James Dyer, Bell, Dr. John, Brewin, Arthur Winbolt, Chapman, Arthur, Chatham, William, Clark, Dr. Francis William, Clement, Cecil, Craig, Robert Henry Arthur, Doberck, William, Ford, Charles, Goodman, William Meigh, Hallifax, Edwin Richard, Hanson, Bertram Evelyn, Hazeland, Francis Arthur, Johnston, Reginald Fleming, Jones, John William, Jordan, Dr. Gregory Paul, Kemp, Joseph Horsford, Kyshe, James William Norton, Lewis, Edward Cornwall Lynch, Messer, Charles McIlvaine, May, Alfred John, May, Francis Henry, C.M.G., Melbourne, Charles Alex. Dick, Nicolle, Hilgrove Clement, Pearse, Dr. Wilfred William, Plummer, John Isaac, Ross, Stewart, Buckle, Carne, Rumsey, Robert Murray, R.N., Seth, Arathoon, Shepherd, Bruce, Smith, Thomas Sercombe, Taylor, Basil Reginald Hamilton, Thomson, Alexander MacDonald, Thomson, Dr. John Christopher, Tocker, Hugh Pollock, Wakeman, George Herbert, Wise, Alfred Gascoyne, Wodehouse, Philip Peveril John, Wolfe, Edward Dudley Corscaden, Wood, David, Wood, John Roskrige, Woodcock, George Albert, and Wright, George Henry Bateson. Non-Official:—Anderson, George Cobban, Arjane, Framjee Hormusjee, Bain, George Murray, Bamji, Hormasji Edalji, Barton, John, Beck, James Middleton, Bird, Herbert William, Brown, David Ellsworth, Byramjee, Bomanjee, Chan A Fook, Chan Kwán-E, Chater, Catchick Paul, C.M.G., Chan Tung-shan, Clark, Duncan, Cohen, Charles Coleman, Cox, James Henry, Cruickshank William Arthur, Danby, William, David, Abraham Jacob, Denison, Albert, Dickson, Charles Wedderburn, Dixon, William Basil, Dowler, Herbert George, Fung Wa Ch'un, Gibbs, Lawrence, Gresson, William Jardine, Gubbay, Charles Sassoon, Hancock, Sydney, Harston, Dr. George Montagu, Hawkins, Villiers Alweyn Caesar, Hewett, Edbert Ansgar, Ho Fook, Ho Kai, Ho Tung, Hooper, Augustus Shelton, Howard, Thomas, Hui Shun-ts'un, Hughes, Edward Jones, Kaw Hong Take, Lau Wai Ch'un, Law, Donaldson Riddell, Layton, Bendyshe, Leigh, Robert Kennaway, Leung Pui-chi, Leung Shiu-kong, Lewis, John Hughes, Maitland, Francis, McKie, James, Medhurst, George Harold, Mehta, Hormusjee Merwanjee, Mitchell, Edward William, Mody, Hormusjee Nowrojee, Morris, Alfred George, Mumford, Newman, Orange, James, Ormiston, Evan, Osborns, Edward, Percival, William Howes, Peter, John Charles, Phillips, Thomas Morgan, Playfair, George William Forbes, Poate, Walter, Potts, William Hutton, Ram, Edward Albert, Raymond, Abraham Jacob, Reid, Thomas Bird, Rennie, Alfred Herbert, Rennie, Dr. Alexander, Robertson, Henry Wallace, Rutter, Ernest William, Sassoon, Moses Silas, Saunders, William Joshua, Sergeant, Philip Walsingham, Sharp, Charles Stewart, Sharp, Ernest Hamilton, Shellim, Edward, Shellim, Shellim Ezekiel, Shewan, Robert Gordon, Slade, Henry Adolphus Warre, Slade, Marcus Warre, Smith, John Ross Middleton, Stedman, Dr. Frederic Osmund, Stewart, Gershom, Stokes, Arthur George, Swan, Dr. James Herbert, Taylor, James Walter Ross, Thompson, Charles Henry, Tomkins, Herbert Edward, Tsung Sz Kai, Turner, Arthur, Un Lai Chuen, Veitch, George Thomas, Vernon, John Yardeley, Vernon, Wales, Dr. John Frederick, Wei Long Shan, Wei Yuk, Wheeler, Edmund Singleton, White, Henry Percy, Wilcox, Robert Chatterton, Wong Shing, and Wood, Alexander George.

The newly appointed Justices took the oath at 10 a.m., on the 4th inst. in the Council Chamber.

THE LATE PETTY OFFICER GROUNDS.

In the death of First-Class Petty Officer Grounds, which occurred at the Kennedytown Hospital, on the 2nd inst., from cholera, H.M.S. *Terrible* has lost a man whose services as a gunner were quite invaluable and whose great popularity with his shipmates had elevated him to the position almost of an idol. A young man of about 26 years of age, Petty Officer Grounds, after eight years' part in the Navy, had through his excellent qualities opened up for himself as fine a career as was possible for any one commencing in the Service as he had—at the lowest rung of a ladder perhaps nowhere more difficult to climb than in the Royal Navy. About a year ago he attained the rank held by him at the time of his death, that of First-Class Petty Officer, and this promotion was doubtless due to the important part he had taken in winning for the *Terrible* the high and enviable distinction of being the best ship in the matter of shooting in the whole of His Majesty's fleet. Later on he passed all the necessary qualifications for warrant officer, and this position he was shortly to have assumed. He was the best known captain-of-gun in the Navy, having for two successive years made unique records—that of 1901, when he scored 8 rounds, 8 hits, being considered a sensational score. Only recently that eminent naval critic, Mr. Arnold White, sent Grounds a handsome cheque as an appreciation of his gunnery proficiency, but we understand it was respectfully returned to the donor, as its acceptance would have been an act "subversive to all discipline," to quote Admiral Fitzgerald when criticising Lord Charles Beresford's famous speech on naval inefficiency. Where the deceased contracted the malady that cut him off in the bloom of a promising life is as yet a mystery, as he did not leave the ship for several days before his illness. Coming so quickly after the announcement that he was progressing favourably, the news of his untimely death carried with it a pang that added to the grief of his friends at the loss of a comrade whom they esteemed so highly and for whom they held such high hopes. The deceased, who was a native of Birmingham and unmarried, was buried in the Happy Valley on Monday with full naval honours. The funeral was attended by Commodore Robinson, R.N., Captain Percy Scott, C.B., R.N., Commander Ogilvy, Lieut. L. Boyle, Senior Lieut. of the *Rinaldo*, and numerous officers, petty officers and men from the *Terrible*. The Rev. C. L. Whatley, chaplain of the *Terrible*, officiated. Throughout the Service the death of this promising young petty officer will be received with general regret, and the sympathy of all goes out to his family in their bereavement.

HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

During the week ended 31st May there occurred in the Colony 53 cases of plague, 50 of which proved fatal; 32 cases of cholera, 31 deaths; and 1 case of enteric fever. Among the plague cases was 1 European, and the rest were Chinese; of the cholera cases 4 were European, 25 Chinese, and 3 of other Asiatics.

Since noon last Saturday 46 cases of plague have been reported, bringing the year's total up to 234 cases.

On the 21st ult. the Grand Duke Boris, cousin of the Tsar of Russia arrived by the *Singora* in Bangkok, attended by the Chevalier von Shaeck, M. Constantin Greaves, Lieut. A. Greaves, Frederici, and Strandman. The palace landing, decorated with Russian and Siamese flags, was reached about 9.30, when Prince Nakon-chaisri, attended by the military and civil authorities, received Duke Boris and they drove together, under an escort of the Royal Horse Guard, to the Sararoum Palace, where the Grand Duke is to stay during his visit. On the 22nd ult. the King and Queen received the visitor in the Grand Palace, and His Majesty afterwards visited him at the Sararoum Palace. The same evening the King gave a gala dinner in honour of the Grand Duke.

CHOLERA AT MACAO.

We learn from our Macao correspondent that, owing to the prevalence of cholera in the Portuguese colony, by order of the Acting Governor, all the public schools were closed since on the 2nd inst. until further notice. A prohibition against the hawking of fruits in the city has also been imposed. The appearance of the disease in Macao, in a more or less acute form, is attributed to the polluted water drawn from private wells and used for potable purposes. When the water supply—or rather the entire absence of any regular system for such—is considered, the wonder is that epidemics are not of more frequent occurrence in the neighbouring colony, whose inhabitants have hopelessly waited for action on the part of Government to provide the colony with a system compatible with the requirements of a civilised community. The hand carriage system now in vogue by hired carriers, paid at the rate of from 5 to 10 cents per load of two bucketfuls according to distance, is open to objection not alone from the unreliability of the Chinese coolies whose fulfillment of their private contract depends upon peculiar native whims, but also from the very source of the supply itself, there being no guarantee that the streams whence the public fountain derives its flow are adequately safeguarded against pollution.

THE HONGKONG CORONATION CONTINGENT.

Writing from Yokohama on the 23rd May, our correspondent with the Coronation contingent of Volunteers says:—"We arrived at Kobe at 9 p.m., on Tuesday, 20th inst., and left there at noon the next day. Fine, and everyone allowed on shore. On Wednesday, 21st, we got up a concert on deck. The piano was brought up and a very enjoyable time was spent. Of the Volunteers, the following assisted:—Major Chapman, Sergeant Wolf, and Privates Heckford and Hainsworth. Captain James and the Regiment Colour-sergeant of Weihaiwei also sang. We had the Cogill show on board, and they, of course, were very good. Three of them sang and one played the piano. Their efforts were much appreciated. The Volunteers were allowed up on the saloon deck for the occasion. We arrived here at noon yesterday, Thursday, 22nd, and are to leave at noon to-day. All the Contingent are very fit and everyone is allowed on shore, bar the Indians, who were late in returning from leave at the last port. They had to remain on board. Quite a number of the Volunteers visited Tokyo. The British fleet are in harbour here and the place swarms with our officers and men.

The C.P.R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of Japan*, with the Hongkong Volunteer Coronation contingent, arrived at Vancouver at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 3rd inst.

SAIGON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Saigon, 30th May.

THE ELECTIONS.

Affairs during the past week have been unusually stirring owing to the election to our Parliament of a representative for the Colony. The voting resulted in a large majority for M. Franco's Deloncle, who was opposed by M. le Myre de Vilers. Mr. Deloncle, who is a comparatively young man, has travelled greatly in the East, and is well known in connection with the scheme for cutting a canal through the Malay Peninsula at Kra. If he keeps his promises his election should be advantageous to the Colony.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP.

No successor to M. Doumer has yet been nominated, but it is probable that the choice will fall upon M. Pichon, the French Ambassador in Peking during the troubles there.

INFECTIOUS PORTS.

Hongkong and Pakhoi have been declared to be infected with plague and cholera, and the landing here of Asiatics from these ports is forbidden. One or two cases have developed on a vessel recently arrived from Pakhoi, and

stringent measures are being taken to prevent the introduction of the disease to the Colony.

THE RICE CROP.

The rice crop is again a very good one. The demand from neighbouring ports is so strong that prices are easily maintained and business with Europe rendered impossible.

THE "TIBRE" SOLD.

The M. M. steamer *Tibre*, which for years carried the intermediate German mail to Singapore, was sold last month to the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company for \$30,000.

SHIPPING CHANGES.

M. Rolland, the agent for many years of the M.M. Company and President of the local branch of the Chamber of Commerce, has left for France and is succeeded by M. Vaguive, a retired commander of one of the big liners of the Messageries Company.

A WARNING TO BATHERS.

Another sad drowning accident has happened, an English sailor named Fawcet, belonging to the s.s. *Fernley* falling into the water and never being seen again. Commenting on the accident, a local paper points out that in spite of the great depth of the river the mud rises to within a very short distance of the surface, and thus constitutes a grave danger to bathers diving from a ship's side into the stream. Sailors should bear this in mind, as there have been too many accidents of the kind lately.

GREAT HEAT.

We are suffering from great heat, but the sanitary condition of the Colony is satisfactory.

PEKING.

Peking, 20th May.

Yesterday a secret Imperial edict was issued through the Privy Council for the information of those concerned that Huchufen, Comptroller of the Chinese railways had been dismissed and deprived of all his offices. No particular acts of his were mentioned, and he is simply charged with bad management.

It seems curious that up to the present time the carrying into effect of one of the most important articles in the Peace Protocol of September, 1901, has been ignored alike by the Chinese and the Foreign Governments; this particular clause being the Establishment of the board of Foreign Affairs. The office of this board is in the T'angtau Huhung, off the Hatoman Street, and any Chinese official deputed to transact any business with foreign governments is *ipso facto* member of the board, but no one has been made for President, Vice-President, or department chiefs. The office evidently exists for the purpose of diverting a proportion of import duties of foreign goods into itself, and not for the purpose of educating foreign affairs. It seems an obnoxious and undesirable anachronism that so long after the signature of the Peace Protocol, all for ign affairs are discussed by the Ministers of the powers with the Prince Ching and Wang Wen Shao. The natural result is that Chinese regard every concession such as the reduction of the troops and the handing over of the railway by the British authorities in June, as many successes won by the peace commissioners over the foreigners.

Prince Su has been appointed by Imperial edict to superintend the work of repairing the streets of Peking and controlling the police. He is to think out carefully ways and means and apply himself diligently to the work.

An edict has been issued that in future, as formerly, every five years, a selection is to be made among the brothers, sons and grandsons of great officials, for service in the Imperial Guard. The last selection was in the 22nd year of Kuang Hsu's, and it is time that another selection was made. If any of these sons and brothers are weak of body or have studied so hard from youth up so as to be able to ride and draw the bow; while they will be of no use as Imperial Guards, the Banner Corps can give them some special training according to their ability. This seems to be the Empress Dowager's old motive of leading people through men owing their position entirely to her favours.—*Shanghai Times*.

The following appointment has been made at the Admiralty:—Commander R. Nugent, to the *Algerine*, in command, to date May 1.

NORTHERN NOTES.

We take the following items from the *P. & T. Times* of the 17th ult.:—

The T.P.G. is doing a good deal at present to interfere with the shameful abuse of trade-marks which has gone on so long in the Far East. The system practically concerns everything for which there is a sale among the natives, but possibly it has reached its greatest lengths in cigarettes. The Tu Tung Yamen runners have by arresting the hawkers got at the merchant delinquents, and a whole lot have recently been heavily fined or imprisoned, and in all cases have had to enter into heavy recognisances for future good behaviour.

A Peking telegram of the 21st instant states that the Emperor severely censured Viceroy Yuan, Wang Wen-shao, Hu Yu-fen, and even Prince Ching, for not having succeeded in getting back the Railway. They are charged with falsehood in asserting to His Majesty that the matter was all right, when it was not. The trouble on the Lu-Han line is now asserted to be the burning of about a mile of sleepers by the irate villagers; but it ought to be added that the version of the story varies every successive day. In going to press we hear that a gentleman now in Tientsin, who has just come down from the district in question, says that one small bridge has been burned by robbers.

News reached Tientsin on Tuesday that a large quantity of sleepers and railway timbers had been burned in the Station yard at Hsin-lo between Chingting-fu and Paoting-fu. The report was as usual accompanied by so many exaggerations and misstatements as to make it hardly worth publishing. It was of course at once stated to be the work of incendiaries who, within a few hours, became Boxers; then we were told that the Belgian officials were coming to Peking and Tientsin, etc., etc. We have reason to believe that there was a fire on the 4th of the Moon (May 11th), but that its origin was doubtful.

In connexion with the above we are not at all surprised to be now told by a very level-headed gentleman from the adjoining district that the extent and seriousness of the local rebellion in South West Chih-li have been grossly exaggerated in every way. People who live here can well understand the difficulties that beset us in our efforts to discriminate in these matters. Mr. Huxley in an eloquent passage points out how even trained intellects go wrong in the exact observation of occurrences and go hopelessly astray in the reproduction of accounts: how much more is this the case when unlettered messengers are the *vant-couriers* of news causing anxiety. We see no means of obviating the evil except those of universal scepticism in native intelligence; and we fear this would, on occasion, lead us into greater follies than we at present commit.

Our contemporary's "City" Correspondent writes that the cost of repairing the Summer Palace is Taels 200,000 instead of 42,000 as we reported last week. It is now reported in Peking that the Empress Dowager has approved the scheme, and ordered it to be carried out in forty days. She had expressed a resolution to go out and see the place for herself on the 15th of the Moon, but we have not heard that she actually did so.

The body of the late Marquis Li left Peking on the 14th and arrived at Tientsin by river a day or two ago. That of his famous father, the Viceroy, will be there in another week or two. The Tientsin merchants are to pay the usual honorific courtesies by processional umbrellas, &c.

At the Tientsin Spring Race Meeting Messrs. Bertram and Tin-Wo each secured 4 first prizes, and Mr. Heinemann 3. Mr. Bertram's *Lucillus* won 3 firsts, including the Champion Stakes, while his rider, Mr. R. Stewart, shared with Mr. N. A. Anderson the honour of 4 first places.

The preliminary preparations for the Coronation Festivities at Peking are in full swing, and the local *Gazette* says that a programme will be devised and carried out which will be a credit to that Settlement. Special efforts will be made for the enjoyment of children, and hopes are expressed that the Government will allow two days' Coronation holidays.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"

Hongkong, 31st May.

SIR,—Allow me to protest most strongly against the proposal adopted by the Sanitary Board to lay on water to Chinese houses in Kowloon. The proposal was so worded that its meaning may have escaped general recognition.

The case is simply this:—In Hongkong, with water laid on to Chinese houses, the supply is about 16 gallons per head per day; in Kowloon, where water is not laid on to Chinese houses, the supply is about 9 gallons per head per day. Anyone acquainted with the matter knows that the extra 7 gallons supplied in Hongkong does not mean extra washing and extra cleanliness, but taps left running to waste. Mr. Chadwick apparently admits this waste and proposes that it shall be obviated by metering the supply and charging for excess above a certain allowance, but there is nothing to show that the Chinese will not prefer to waste and pay rather than go to the trouble of preventing the waste. And again, if metering is successful in stopping the waste, it will be a far more costly means of doing so than by shutting off the houses and supplying in the streets only. By all means let Kowloon be treated in the same way as Hongkong, but let Kowloon be taken as the model, and not wasteful Hongkong.

We are not likely for some years to have so severe a drought as that just passed through, but then our waterworks are far behind the times, extensions will take years to complete, and in the meantime, if this laying water into Chinese houses is insisted on, we have nothing to expect but the intermittent system with the "possibility of the contamination of the supply through the entrance of foul air, foul liquids, and possibly disease germs into the water-mains and services," and I would add, the certainty of great inconvenience and serious loss by fires. And then when our extensions are completed we shall probably find that the population has increased to such an extent that we are in no better condition than now.

Waterworks are not cheaply constructed in Hongkong; this is owing to the nature of the country. The Tytam dam, 120ft. high, holds 400 million gallons, on the new Birmingham Waterworks a similar dam holds 7,000 million gallons. We cannot expect, therefore, except at great cost, to give the supply given in more favourably situated places, and there is no need for it; the customs of the people are different; they do not use the water if given them.

What is wanted here is some means of checking waste, and the experience of Kowloon has shown that a very workable and satisfactory means of doing this is by supplying the native quarters by means of street taps only. We have no experience of metering, and it will be a costly experiment.—Yours, etc.,

L. GIBBS.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 31st May.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Skopos" reaches rather far back for diplomatic statements concerning Siam. In that case we can go further still in the past, and ask of him whether he is cognisant of the fact that when Great Britain occupied Higher Burma (1885) the British Government recognised to France by special convention the whole of Siam as her particular sphere of influence. "Skopos" must admit that under such circumstances France has proved herself too modest in her subsequent claims. "Skopos" is of course quite at liberty to sit in judgment and decide that the Siamese have fully complied with the provisions of the treaty of 1893, and that the occupation of Chantaboon is now unjustifiable; however, his opinion is not shared, unfortunately, by the French Government, sole judge in the matter. Even quite recently it was made known that the 25

kilometres' zone was being trespassed upon by Siamese troops. Is "Skopos" also ignorant of that fact? Furthermore, the assurance of evacuating Chantaboon was given to Siam under certain conditions only.

I am sorry to notice that "Skopos" also shows a remarkable ignorance of political geography, when he speaks of Siamese territory lying east of the Mekong. It would certainly be curious to see the maps he takes his notions from! Considering that such Siamese territory only existed in Skopos's imagination, how could France have actually seized it in 1893 from Siam? And since "Skopos" brings forward the question of *bona-fides*, it may not be devoid of interest to recall that famous promise of evacuating a whole country, a promise that was given to Europe twenty years ago and often repeated since. Could it be possible (*incredible dictu!*) that we should at last be on the eve of seeing that stale and time-worn promise kept? I certainly do not expect it!—Yours, etc.,

NUNQUAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 2nd June.

SIR,—"Nunquam" signally fails in his attempt to obscure the issue. Doubtless he thought it a masterpiece of diplomacy to drag in Egypt at the end of his letter. Apparently his argument is: Britain has acted with bad faith in the matter of Egypt, and therefore France may do so in the matter of Siam. I am not concerned here to defend British action in Egypt, but I do not suppose many Frenchmen will thank "Nunquam" for his cynical defence of their country's conduct toward Siam.

But to turn to "Nunquam's" earlier remarks—my library unfortunately has no copy of the document whereby Great Britain after occupying Higher Burma recognised the whole of Siam as France's particular sphere of influence. On the other hand I have before me the Declaration signed by Great Britain and France on the 15th January, 1896, respecting spheres of influence in Siam, which most certainly does not recognise the whole of Siam as France's particular sphere, and only by indirect implication (without verbal reference) recognises the east portion of Siam and Siamese Malaya as French and British spheres, inasmuch as these portions of Siam are not mentioned in the first clause of the Declaration. Does "Nunquam" hold that any act of aggression is excusable in a "sphere of influence"? It is true that Siam is too weak to resist.

As for the right of judging whether Siam has complied with the provisions of the treaty of 1893 in such a manner as to call for the evacuation of Chantaboon, "Nunquam" says that the French Government is sole judge. Has he ever read *Alice Through the Looking-glass*? If so he may remember the case of the cat and the mouse—

"I'll be judge, I'll be jury,"

Said cunning old Fury,

"And try the whole case

And condemn you to death."

I am told by "Nunquam" that I am remarkably ignorant of political geography in speaking of Siamese territory lying east of the Mekong. Let me ask "Nunquam" which side of the Mekong Luang Prabang lies in his maps or in his imagination. In 1889 M. Waddington stated to Lord Salisbury that his government did not wish to extend the Cochinchina-Siam frontier to Luang Prabang, but proposed to draw a line from a point almost due east of Luang Prabang southwards to the Mekong, which river was to form the boundary from the point where this line met it until it entered Cambodian territory. An earlier convention, dated May 7, 1886, provided for the establishment of a French Vice-Consulate at Luang Prabang. It is very convenient to ignore little facts like these, and your case is much strengthened thereby—until you are found out.

I wonder if "Nunquam's" pen-name was meant to refer to the period when France would evacuate Chantaboon? May I suggest in that case that he should exchange it for that of the Persian grandee in a play of Plautus (I think), viz., Quodsemelaccepissas Nunquampostea reddidissas.—Yours, etc.,

SKOPOS.

THE CHINESE REPRESENTATIVE ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 3rd June.

SIR,—In reference to the question of the election of a Chinese representative to occupy the seat on the Legislative Council rendered vacant by the rumoured resignation of the Hon. Wei A Yuk, kindly allow me space in your valuable columns for the following observations. Since the man who receives the appointment is supposed to represent the Chinese, the Government should be careful that the selection is a popular one and that the person appointed to represent the important and growing Chinese community should be a Chinaman. Your evening contemporaries, the *China Mail* and *Hongkong Telegraph*, advocate in their leaders of the 26th and 31st ult. that Mr. Ho Tung is the fittest man to represent the Chinese, but they appear to forget that the gentleman in question is an Eurasian. By particularising in this respect, it must not be taken that I am ill-natured or that I mean a slur. It is a question of principle. Facts are facts and we cannot get away from them. Personally, I greatly admire the man and his work, and have always been struck by his wonderful enterprise, energy, and push. It is well known that Mr. Ho Tung is one of the foremost of our public-spirited citizens, but, nevertheless, I don't think it is advisable that he should be nominated and appointed to represent the Chinese community of this Colony.

The Eurasian community is a growing one, and very soon they must seek to be represented on the Legislative Council. Being British subjects, they have every right to ask for the privilege of electing their best man to represent them, and for this honour there is no better man than Mr. Ho Tung. The Eurasians are pushing, yet law-abiding, and many hold responsible positions in the business firms of this Colony. The time is coming when they will be recognised as an important section of the Island community, with their own social clubs and kindred institutions. If Eurasians and Chinese would consider and understand their true position in this Colony there would be little or no cause for animus and rivalry as evidenced by the recent (Chinese) newspaper fight regarding the establishing of a High School for Chinese. But to proceed with my subject—

Up to now the Chinese in this Colony have been represented by Chinese nominated and appointed by the Government, but the day is not far distant when the Chinese community will ask for the privilege of electing their own representatives. It is a fact, and a glaring one, that the past and present representatives of the Chinese have been more or less Government automatons, though ever so willing they may have been themselves to champion the interests of the Chinese, whom they were supposed to represent. How could it be otherwise, seeing that they were nominated and appointed by the Government? Owing to this, one cannot wonder that the Chinese community has not been properly represented. It is clear therefore that if the Government desires that the Chinese in this Colony should be honestly and fairly represented, the Chinese must be asked to elect their own men, but on the understanding that such men bear unblemished reputations and are approved by His Majesty's Government. Wealth and rank should be secondary considerations, as what the Chinese want are capable and worthy representatives. I have often wondered how long the present farce would continue, but of course time has wrought wonderful changes, and by means of the Government's liberal educational schemes the Chinese have now reached that stage in their development as law-abiding citizens when it is reasonable and safe for the Government to concede them popular representation.

Some may call me an agitator, but let them consider what I have written in their sober moments, and I am sure they will agree with me that it is wise to recognise and submit to the inevitable. We must not be conservative, but should change with the times, so long as such changes are just, reasonable, and beneficial to the Government and the subjects of His Majesty the King.—Yours, etc.,

TSE TSAN TAI.

HONGKONG CHESS CLUB.

BY X. T. Z.

The cable games between Hongkong and Singapore have now advanced to the fourteenth move, the difficulty of the positions having caused a good deal of deliberation over the last few moves. The scores stand as under:—

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
(Singapore).	(Hongkong).	(Hongkong).	(Singapore).
1 P-K4	P-K4	1 P-K4	P-K4
2 P-KB4	Pt. P	2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 Kt-KB3	P-KKt4	3 B-Kt5	Kt-B3
4 P-KB4	P-Kt5	4 Castles	B-B4
5 Kt-Kt5	P-KB3	5 Kt-t. P	Kt-t. Kt
6 Kt-t. P	Kt-Kt	6 P-Q4	Q-K2
7 P-Q4	P-B6	7 Pt. B.	Q-t. P
8 Pt. P	B-K2	8 Kt-B3	Castles
9 B-B4 ch	P-Q4	9 B-K2	Q-K2
10 B-t. P ch	K-Kt2	10 P-KB4	Kt-B3
11 Castles	P-Kt6	11 P-K5	Kt-K sq
12 P-KB4	Kt-KB3	12 Kt-Q5	Q-Q sq
13 Kt-B3	P-KB4	13 B-Q3	P-B4
14 P-B5	Kt-Kt5	14 B-B4	

LAND DISPUTE AT NINGPO.

A correspondent sends to the *N.C. Daily News* an account of a dispute between the local Roman Catholic Mission and the Ningpo foreign community in regard to recent encroachments upon the race-course, the details of which, as he says, are of general interest and importance. The statement is as follows:—

"In the year 1862 a strip of land 40 feet broad, stretching from the Ningpo main river, across camps, to the Dz-chi branch of the river, was surrendered by certain British subjects for public use and styled the Great Northern Road. Later in the same year a further road was constructed branching out from the Great Northern Road in a westerly direction. In 1865 the late Consul Fittock called upon British subjects to give reports of their land holdings, specifying portions surrendered for public use. One at least of the replies remains in the archives of the British Consulate, giving a map drawn to scale of the said Great Northern Road. The western portion of this road has been in recent years neglected by the public.

"Within the last six months the land upon both sides of the race-course has been purchased by the Catholic Mission, and prepared for building purposes. Apparently ignorant of the public rights to the neglected portion of the road, boundary-stones have been placed in the middle of it. Now it happens that recently the Standard Oil Company has also acquired land at the Eastern end of the same road, and had stones placed upon their supposed boundaries, also encroaching upon the public ground. The error was pointed out to both parties. The latter—a business company—at once removed their stones to their proper boundary limits; the former—a religious body—ignored all remonstrance, either neglected or refused to produce their title deeds for inspection, and have proceeded to fill in the disputed land with evident intention of building.

"The rights of the public, and the error being committed were fully recognised by the Public Works Committee, which appealed to the only resident Consul in the matter. The Consul communicated upon the matter with his colleagues, the Consular Body in Shanghai, who replied that 'the matter should be litigated in the proper courts by the parties interested.' Thereupon the Public Works Committee, through its Chairman (who happens to be the Commissioner of Customs), wrote to the Catholic Mission asking that the stones be removed from the public thoroughfare. Bishop Reynaud replied, not to the Chairman of the Public Works Committee, but to the Commissioner of Customs, to the effect that he could recognise no one in the matter but the Taotai and the French Consul-General in Shanghai. It should be mentioned that application had earlier been made by the local magistrate to the Catholic Mission to be allowed to see the deeds, but he had been told that they were not available, as they were at the French Consulate in Shanghai. At length a public meeting was convened, and held at the Compo Club, to consider what action should be taken. Due notice of this meeting was given to the Catholic Mission, so that ample opportunity should be given for the other side of the case to be presented. The

evidences of the public rights were placed before the meeting, and there being no evidence whatever that those rights had ever been forfeited, resolutions were passed:— (1) Asserting the land to be public property; (2) that obstructions placed thereon by private persons could be removed by public order; (3) delegating three gentlemen present to remove some; and (4) requesting the Public Works Committee to proceed forthwith with remaking of the road, the object of the third resolution being manifestly to give opportunity to the Catholic Mission to adopt the course suggested by the Consular Body by taking legal proceedings to establish their claim. The public meeting was careful to select only British subjects to carry out the removal of the stones, for obvious reasons. For the case to be tried in any other than a British Court would be most undesirable if not unfair. The only foreign court in Ningpo is British. (2) The majority of the foreign community are British. (3) The ground in question was purchased and given to the public by British subjects. (4) A trial at Ningpo might be followed by an appeal to Shanghai, whereas a trial before the French court would be at Shanghai, which could be appealed from only to Saigon! (5) That English is the language understood by all parties concerned.

"Hence the course adopted gave the Catholic Mission the opportunity of having the case properly tried in the most appropriate and accessible court. What is the course adopted? The stones removed are promptly replaced, and an attitude taken up which can only mean that further attempt on the part of the delegates of the public to remove the obstructions will be resisted by force. The contrast of all this with the courteous conduct of the commercial syndicate is most striking."

HONGKONG.

The diver's report on the *Pakshan* shows that she is lying on her side and probably deeply embedded in the mud.

The appointment is notified in the *Gazette* of Mr. C. W. Dickson to be an Unofficial Member of both Executive and Legislative Councils.

Mr. W. J. Saunders has been appointed the Golf Club representative on the Queen's Recreation Ground and Wongneichong Recreation Ground Committees.

Owing to the heavy rain, part of a house at 4, Queen's Road West collapsed on the 1st inst., and a coolie who was passing along the street was struck by the falling debris and killed. No other casualties are reported.

A sampan woman was drowned in the harbour on the 1st inst. through the capsizing of her boat. Her husband dived to her rescue, but was unable to do anything, as the unfortunate woman must have been dragged down by the underflow.

The final tie in the Civilian Club billiard handicap was played off on the 31st ult. between Mr. G. H. Ruby (80) and Mr. W. G. Gerrard (40). After a close contest Mr. Ruby won by 18 points, the game being 250 up. Mr. Chadwick Kew, the president, afterwards presented the first prize (a silver cup) and the second prize to the respective winners.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China received on the 1st inst. a telegram announcing the death on the 31st ult. of Mr. W. A. Main, the senior London manager of the Bank, the end having apparently come quite suddenly. It was to fill Mr. Main's place, during his absence from duty owing to ill-health, that the Hon. T. H. Whitehead was recently summoned to London. We trust that the unexpected death of Mr. Main will not necessarily mean that Mr. Whitehead is to be permanently lost to the Colony of Hongkong.

The news that peace had been declared at Pretoria was received very quietly here. It formed, of course, the one theme of conversation for the time being, but there was little of the outward manifestations of rejoicing which one might naturally have expected upon so auspicious an occasion. Surprise and some disappointment were to be heard expressed in certain quarters that the Government did not proclaim a public holiday, as would no doubt be done at home. The warships in the Harbour were gaily decorated with bunting, and a full salute was fired in honour of the event.

Chinese workmen are preparing the Clock Tower for the Coronation Night illuminations. We learn that Shanghai has invited Hongkong to send up a cricket team next September. The great difficulty will, no doubt, be that Hongkong has hardly any available bowlers.

The French cruiser *D'Entrecasteaux* left on the 31st ult. for Saigon.

The German gunboat *Tiger* arrived from Canton on the 31st ult.

On the 1st inst. a steam-boat belonging to the American monitor *Monadnock* broke down on her way to the shore close to H.M.S. *Terrible*, she drifted rapidly, with wind and tide, towards West Point, but luckily a boat was promptly despatched from H.M.S. *Rinaldo* to her assistance and succeeded in towing her safely alongside the wharf. The *Terrible's* steam-launch eventually arrived and took her back to her ship.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A home correspondent learns from an authoritative Russian naval source that there is some likelihood of the six fastest and smartest of the Volunteer Fleet cruisers being shortly taken over by the Imperial Navy, the remaining nine vessels to continue the freight trade between Odessa and the Far East.

Some of the bodies of the Japanese soldiers belonging to the Aomori Regiment, who met with such a terrible disaster in the snow last winter, have not yet all been recovered. Since the 18th ult. a bat alion has been specially detailed for the search, and the body of a man was discovered on the 19th. Only four bodies remain to be found.

The Empress Dowager is evidently fast turning a Reformer. Witness the following story:—A certain junior official of the Board of Rites, when received in an audience by the Empress Dowager, was asked by the latter whether he had ever learned English. When he replied that he had not studied English, the Dowager without hesitation ordered him at once to begin studying, saying that all the junior officials of different boards must be conversant with English.

At last a sure cure for China's heathenism has been discovered, says the *Japan Advertiser*. An U.S. Senator has suggested an amendment to the Exclusion Bill providing that only Christian Chinese be allowed to enter America. The American papers all agree that this would be one of the most marvellous Christianising influences in all history. The experiment was tried once by the Spanish in the Philippines, with the result that thirty thousand Chinese saw the light within a single week.

A Vancouver despatch says with regard to the Chinese labourers recently sent across America on their way to South Africa:—Those who have the negotiations in hand state that since the war broke out and has been in progress the natives in South Africa have been dispersed, and when the mines re-open shortly the Chinese will have no difficulty in finding occupation. The matter is one of speculation, and should these 300 find places, more will be immediately sent for. The syndicate is preparing to ship Chinese labourers of all kinds, laundrymen, market-gardeners, etc., if the venture is successful.

At the Singapore Municipal Council on the 23rd ult., Mr. Maclaren said that he thought the Municipality might now agree that it was prepared to vote half the expense of a bacteriologist in Singapore, if Government would contribute the other half. Details of management and equipment could easily be left for further consideration, if and when Government approved of the appointment. In his original motion he said he mentioned something about a Pasteur Institute, but that idea had been considerably pooh-poohed, and its fate might be left to the new officer, if he were appointed. Several prominent doctors in Singapore had said it would be a very trifling matter to secure this, if it were thought necessary afterwards. Mr. Maclaren proposed that the correspondence which had passed be forwarded to Government, and that Government be informed that the Municipality considered this appointment of a bacteriologist to be very advisable and was prepared to pay half the expense of the appointment. Mr. Jago seconded the motion, which was carried.

Signor Prinetti has stated in the Italian Chambers that Italy considered China as belonging to the group of commercial powers with which the maintenance of good relations was most important.

The German Emperor has granted the China medal in bronze to Mr. Herrings, journalist, who was on board the German gunboat *Illis* during the capture of the Taku forts in June, 1900, when he was wounded.

The official *Turkestanski Viedomosti* states that the regulation hitherto in force requiring foreigners to obtain passes every time they visited any of the Russian possessions in Central Asia has been repealed. From the present month foreigners are permitted, without any restriction, to visit any part of Central Asia, excepting the districts of Kushk, Termes, and Kerki.

We see from the Straits papers that six Chinamen, now undergoing sentence in Penang prison, are ordered to be banished from the Colony for life. We trust that this will not mean that this Colony will be their next resting-place. In view of the fact that undesirables from other ports so often turn up in Hongkong afterwards, helping to swell the criminal class, it would be an improvement if such exiles from one British Colony were prevented from landing in another.

As the Dutch troops in Jambi, Sumatra, advance inland against the native rebels, they come upon traces of long abandoned gold mines. It has long been known that Upper Jambi is rich in gold and the fact has often been mentioned in Dutch official reports. The people of Jambi tell wonderful stories of the vast stores of gold in the interior. They mention the district of Limun as the most promising. In that quarter there is said to be a mountain of gold. It is certain that the natives, with their primitive appliances, find plenty of the precious metal in the mountains. Not far from Limun is Korinchi, an independent state, much of which is goldbearing. From there gold is exported to the Dutch possessions on the west coast of Sumatra, where it has a high reputation. The Netherlands India Government has authorised the taking out of concessions also for petroleum borings in Jambi.

COMMERCIAL.

SILK.

CANTON, 24th May.—1st Crop.—The first crop, which amounted to only about 1,000 bales, is now practically sold out, a good demand having sprung up during the last ten days. Prices have been very firm, and at the close an advance of \$10 to \$20 was paid. 2nd Crop.—The shortage in this crop is estimated at 40 to 50 per cent. Arrivals will begin in a few days. Unusually few forward contracts have been made, owing to continued high prices, and consequent unwillingness of dealers to operate. 3rd Crop.—The drought having now broken up, this crop is expected to give a full yield. Waste.—There has been a little more enquiry for Steam Waste, which has again been checked by the recovery and advance in Exchange. Values rule very strong in view of the scarcity of stock.

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 6th June.—No arrivals.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 6th June.—The tone of the market has slightly improved. Quotations are:—
Shekloong, No. 1, White.....\$8.25 to \$8.80 per cbl.
do. " 2, White..... 7.00 to 7.05 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown ... 6.00 to 6.05 "
do. " 2, Brown ... 5.85 to 5.90 "
Swatow, No. 1, White..... 8.15 to 8.20 "
Swatow, No. 1, White..... 6.90 to 6.95 "
do. " 1, Brown ... 5.80 to 5.85 "
do. " 2, Brown ... 5.70 to 5.75 "
Fochow Sugar Candy.....12.10 to 12.15 "
Shekloong " 9.90 to 9.95 "

RICE.

HONGKONG, 6th June.—The prices are going upward, market being very brisk. Quotations are:—
Saigon, Ordinary.....\$3.05 to \$3.20
Round, Good quality 3.95 to 4.00
Long 4.10 to 4.15
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 3.40 to 3.45
Garden, " No. 1 3.80 to 3.85
White 4.20 to 4.25
Fine Cargo 4.35 to 4.00

OPIUM.

HONGKONG 6th June.—Malwa.—A fair amount of chests changed hands, New at \$990/1,000; Old at \$1,000/1,020.

Bengal.—In anticipation of the increase in the tax on opium in Canton a large business was done in old drug. A few chests of New Patna was sold to arrive at \$890/887½.

Old Patna High Numbers at \$887½
" " Low " " 882½
" Benares " " 872½

Persian.—There was a fair inquiry from Chinese with the result that some business was put through at \$580/75 for best drug.

Stock on date:—

Patna Benares Malwa Persian
2,596½ 854 333 2,716

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 6th June.—A fair amount of business has been done at a reduction of \$1 to \$1 per picul. Stock, about 8,000 bales.

Bombay, 21.00 to 22.50 piculs
Bengal (New), Rangoon, 22.00 to 24.50 "
and Dacca, "
Shanghai and Japanese, 27.00 to 28.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo, 27.00 to 28.00 "
Sale: 800 bales.

COALS.

HONGKONG, 6th June.—The market has continued very dull for some time past; rates are purely nominal.

Cardiff.....\$18.50 to 19.00, ship, nominal
Australian \$11.00 nominal
Yubari Lump ...\$12.00 to 12.50 ex godown nominal
Miiki Lump.....\$10.00 ex ship, nominal
Mojil Lump\$7.00 to \$9.50 ex ship, quiet
Hongay double } 10.50 ex godown
screened }
Hongay Lump..... 8.50 ex ship } nominal
Hongay Dust 6.00 " }
Briquettes 16.00 " }

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 6th June:—The condition of our large neighbouring market of Shanghai has greatly strengthened buyers, and it is now impossible to do business except at a considerable reduction on last quotations. The few bales reported sold are all more or less forced, and in each instance buyer has obtained a concession. Stocks, both here and in the interior, are by no means excessive, but the feeling amongst importers is not strong, and dealers would now appear to have gained the upper hand of the market. In revising our quotations an all round decline of \$2 to \$3 per bale may be noted; even these prices are now difficult to obtain and in the near future a lower range of values is generally expected. Good to best No. 16s. have suffered less in consequence of their scarcity, but No. 10s. are almost neglected owing to the disturbed state of Kwangai, the principal outlet for this count. We close with a quiet market tending downward.

Local Manufactures have participated in the general depression.

Japanese Yarn.—Exchange is improving and we hear of a sale of 100 bales Kurashiki (3 Horses) No. 16s., at \$115.

Raw Cotton.—The trade done during the interval in Indian descriptions has been small, but spirited. Japan exporters and the local mill are quiet, and the neighbouring country markets are alone responsible for the total business, say 642 bales. There was a run on two superfine parcels of Machine-ginned Bengal amounting to 100 bales, which were eagerly taken up at \$24½, whilst a choice chop of 25 bales extra-fine fetched as high as \$26½, the other 517 bales having been done at from \$22½ to \$23 according to quality. The unsold stock is estimated at about 11,000 bales. No business has been reported in China Cotton. Quotations are—Bengal \$20 to \$28½; Chinese \$27 to \$30.

Exchange on India closes to-day at Rs. 129½ for T/T and Rs. 129½ for Post. On Shanghai 73½ and on Yokohama 18 per cent. premium.

The undernoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai for the fortnight ending 31st ultimo, viz.:—

Indian.—Market at a complete standstill; total sales barely amounting to 500 bales and prices nominal. Unsold stock about 40,000 bales.
Japanese.—Total sales about 500 bales on the basis of Tls. 87 to 94 for No. 16s. and Tls. 92 to 98 for No. 20s., prices continuing unchanged.
Local.—There is no life in the market, and no business has been put through during the interval.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per P. & O. steamer *Socotra*, sailed on the 30th May. For Manchester:—90 bales waste silk. For London opt. Manchester:—88 bales waste silk. For London opt. Goole:—107 bales waste silk, 33 bales pierced cocoons. For London and/or Bremen and/or Hamburg:—243 chests tea. For London:—420 boxes tea from Foochow, 896 boxes tea, 2 cases cigars from Manila, 50 bales waste silk, 250 rolls mats, 132 cases Chinaware, 14 cases woodware, 1 case enamel ware, 1 case wearing apparel, 1 case plate and linen, 3 cases private effects. For Marseilles:—200 bales hemp from Manila, 25 cases essential oil.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 6th June.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND FIBRE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn: 50 bales No. 6 at \$84, 150 bales No. 8 at \$89 to \$91, 1,100 bales No. 10 at \$89 to \$96, 900 bales No. 12 at \$95 to \$100, 350 bales No. 16 at \$107 to \$116, 1,600 bales No. 20 at \$114 to \$121. White Shirts: 250 pieces Marked 8 at \$4.30.

METAL.—Leads: 170 piculs at \$8.40.

per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....\$84.00 to \$123.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24,.....114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24,.....120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32,.....136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42,.....155.00 to 170.00

COTTON FIBRE GOODS.—

per piece.
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs. 2.20 to 2.30
7 lbs. 2.35 to 2.60
8.4 lbs. 3.10 to 3.65
9 to 10 lbs. 3.80 to 5.00
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. 2.60 to 2.90
58 to 60 " 3.25 to 4.40
64 to 66 " 4.50 to 5.30
Fine 5.50 to 7.75
Book-folds 4.50 to 6.95
Victoria Lawns—12 yards..... 0.75 to 1.40
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y. 1.85 to 2.10
7lbs. (32 ") " 2.15 to 2.45
6lbs. (32 ") Mexs. 2.20 to 2.35
7lbs. (32 ") " 2.95 to 3.50
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.) 3.20 to 3.70
Drills, English—40yds., 13½ to 14 lbs. 4.20 to 6.90

FANCY COTTONS.—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 5 lbs } 1.65 to 5.50
Brocades—Dyed — to —
DAMASKS— per yard
Chintzes—Assorted 0.08 to 0.20
Velvets—Black, 22 in. 0.28 to 0.75
Velveteens—18 in. 0.23 to 0.90
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.30 to 3.00
WOOLLENS— per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops 0.65 to 2.00
German 1.25 to 3.00
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths 1.25 to 3.00
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs. 6.50 to 8.50
Assorted..... 6.60 to 8.65
Camlets—Assorted..... 12.00 to 32.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches } 12.00 to 16.00
Assorted }
Orleans—Plain 8.00 to 9.50

Blankets—8 to 12 lbs. 4.00 to 9.00
METALS— per picul
Iron—Nail Rod 4.70 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng. 4.70 to —
Swedish Bar 4.80 to —
Small Round Rod 5.20 to —
Hoop ½ to 1½ in., 6.40 to —
Wire, 16/25, 9.00 to —
Old Wire Rope 2.60 to —
Pig Non..... 35.50 to 36.50
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop 8.50 to —
Australian 8.50 to —

METALS— per picul
Yellow M'tal—Muntz 14/20 oz. 41.00 to —
Vivian's 14/20 oz. 40.00 to —
Elliot's 14/20 oz. 40.00 to —
Composition Nails..... 67.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs..... 89.00 to —
Tin..... 89.00 to —

Tin-Plates 8.50 to —
Steel ½ to 1 5.50 to —
SUNDRIES— per picul

Quicksilver 180.00 to —
Window Glass 6.25 to —
Kerosene Oil 2.10 to —

SHANGHAI, 22nd May (from Messrs. Noel Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade Report).—Our market is in a state of extreme languor, at least as far as importers are concerned, and it would be difficult to find a similar state of things for very many years past. The experience appears to be quite unanimous, no matter what the class of goods, business in both cargo, on the spot, and to arrive being practically at a standstill. What enquiry there is, and that is infinitesimal, is based on auction prices, and these holders absolutely refuse to entertain. There has been, it is true, an advance in exchange but this is, in a way, balanced by the fall in Cotton, so there is no actual change in the position and with an important settling day so close ahead, the fifth day of the fifth moon, it is more than probable that there will be no material change until that is over. As it is the first settlement of any importance since China New Year it is causing a small amount of concern among the smaller class of dealers, and some of the lesser fry may be wiped out.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS. FRIDAY, 6th June.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/8 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/8 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/8 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/8 1/2
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.17
Credits, 4 months' sight	2.17 1/2
ON GERMANY.	
On demand	1.76 1/2
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	42 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	42 1/2
ON BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	129 1/2
Bank, on demand	129 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	129 1/2
Bank, on demand	122 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank, at sight	73 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	74 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.	
On demand	18 p.c. pm.
ON MANILA.	
On demand	1 p.c. pm.
ON SINGAPORE.	
On demand	1 p.c. pm.
ON BATAVIA.	
On demand	1 1/4 p.c. pm.
ON HAIPHONG.	
On demand	1 p.c. pm.
ON SAIGON.	
On demand	60 1/2
ON BANGKOK.	
On demand	11.47
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	59.50
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	24
BAR SILVER per oz.	24

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 6th June.—During the past fortnight, a fair amount of business has been transacted. From Saigon to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul nominal; to Philippines, 24 cents per picul. From Java to Hongkong, 30 cents, last, to Japan, 33 cents per picul. From Newchwang to Canton, 25 cents per picul, last, but no further tonnage is wanted. Coal freights are weaker. Moji to this, \$2; to Singapore, \$2.80 per ton. The following are the settlements:—

Yedo Maru—Japanese steamer, 1,068 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 24 cents per picul.	
Two Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamers, Newchwang to Canton, 25 cents per picul.	
Dermore—Norwegian steamer, 1,479 tons, Mororan to Hongkong, \$3 per ton.	
An Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.10 per ton.	
Claverdale—British steamer, 2,122 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2 per ton.	
Skarpno—Norwegian steamer, 1,130 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2 per ton.	
Hipsang—British steamer, 1,040 tons, Moji to Swatow, \$2.35 per ton.	
Erika—Russian steamer, 1,322 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$3 per ton.	
Deucalion—British steamer, 4,476 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$2.95 per ton.	
Hans Mensell—German steamer, 1,695 tons, Hongay to Swatow, \$2.10 per ton.	
Tingsang—British steamer, 1,045 tons, Hongay to Hongkong, \$2 per ton.	
Namsang—British steamer, Hongay to Hongkong, \$2 per ton.	

Benledi—British steamer, 1,481 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 14 cents per picul.
Hans Mensell—German steamer, 1,695 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 14 cents per picul.
Gloucester City—British steamer, 1,409 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 14 cents per picul.
Telamachus—British steamer, 1,240 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul.
Doris—Norwegian steamer, 965 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 16 cents per picul.
Sishan—British steamer, 845 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 16 cents per picul.
Medeleine Rickmers—German steamer, 1,020 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 16 cents per picul.
Deuteros—German steamer, 1,001 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 16 cents per picul.
Shansi—British steamer, 1,210 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 16 cents per picul.
Tritos—German steamer, 1,033 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 16 cents per picul.
Elita Nossack—German steamer, 1,161 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 16 cents per picul.
Themis—Norwegian steamer, 1,208 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 16 cents per picul.
Picciola—German steamer, 575 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 17 cents per picul.
Paz—Belgian steamer, 1,092 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 24 cents per picul.
Dr. Hans Jurg Kiaer—Norwegian steamer, 691 tons, Iloilo to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul.
Benlari—British steamer, 1,453 tons, 2/3 ports north coast Java to Kobe or Yokohama, 33 cents per picul.
Telartios—German steamer, 1,578 tons, Sourabaya to Hongkong, 30 cents per picul.
Heim—Norwegian steamer, 763 tons, monthly, 3 months, \$6,500 per month (re-charter).

SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 6th June.—The general tone of our market continues dull, and we have again but few items of interest to report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been booked at rising rates up to \$600, but close somewhat easier, at \$597 1/2. The London rate is given at £62 10s.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions are easier with sellers at \$387 1/2. China Traders are offering at \$56, and Cantons at \$167 1/2. Yangtszes can be placed at \$126.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have sold and are wanted at \$330. Chinas can be obtained at \$80.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao are easier with small sales and further sellers at \$38 1/2. Indo-Chinas are firm with sales at \$128, and more shares wanted. China and Manilas continue on offer at \$37 1/2. Douglasses have sold at \$46 and \$46 1/2 and a further parcel is offering at the former rate. China Mutuals, Star Ferries, and Shell Transports are unchanged.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are reported to have been sold at \$112. Luzons continue on offer at \$25.

MINING.—The only change to report is a reduction in Jelebus to \$1 with sellers. Other stocks are unchanged.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been booked to a fair extent at \$235, but the market continues weak, and a few shares are now offered at \$232 1/2. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have sold at \$87, \$87 1/2 and \$88, but are easier again, and a few shares are obtainable at the first named rate. New Amoy Docks continue in request at \$36.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been booked at \$175 and to a small extent at \$177, and more shares are enquired for at the former rate. Hongkong Hotels have changed hands at \$138 and \$137, and are still on offer at the higher rate. Humphreys Estates have sold and are offering at \$12. Kowloon Lands and West Points are unchanged.

COTTON MILLS.—Nothing of importance has transpired under this head during the interval.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements are quiet with a few sales at \$21 1/2 and sellers at \$21 1/2. Watsons have sold at \$14 1/2 and continue on offer. Ropes and Ices are unaltered but are neglected at their quotations. United Asbestos have sold at \$9, and China Providents at \$9 1/2. Powells have been booked at \$8 1/2 and \$9, closing firm at the former rate. There is no business, or change in quotations, for other stocks under this head to report.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	{ \$597 1/2, sellers. L'don, £62 10s.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	28	\$27, buyers
B. Shares	28	\$27, buyers
Four. Shares	41	\$10, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	41	\$1, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	10	\$21, buyers
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	15	\$25, sellers
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	20	\$15, sellers
China Prov. L. & M.	10	\$9.75
China Sugar	100	\$112, sales
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited	500	\$500, nominal.
Philippine Tobacco Invest. Co., Ltd.	50	\$50, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 45, sellers
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 35, sellers
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 45, sellers
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 150.
Hongkong	100	\$17.
Dairy Farm	36	\$12, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	225	\$46, buyers
Green Island Cement	10	\$21 1/2, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	50	\$40.
Hongkong & C. Gas	210	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric	10	\$14, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways	35	\$6 1/2, sellers
Hk. Steam Water boat Co., Ltd.	100	\$330, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	5	\$8 1/2, buyers
Hongkong Ice	50	\$138, sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	25	\$240, buyers
Hongkong Rope	50	\$87, sales & sellers
H. & W. Dock	50	\$140.
Insurance—		
Canton	50	\$167 1/2, sellers
China Fire	20	\$80, sales & sellers
China Traders'	25	\$56, sales & sellers
Hongkong Fire	50	\$330, sales & buys.
North China	225	Tls. 181, buyers
Straits	20	nominal.
Union	50	\$387 1/2, sellers
Yangtsze	360	\$126, buyers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$175, sales & buys.
Humphreys Estate	10	\$12, sales & sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	30	\$30, sellers
West Point Building	50	\$55, sellers
Luzon Sugar	100	\$25, sellers
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	50	\$35, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$660, sellers
Jelebu	5	\$1, sellers
Queen's Mines, Ltd.	25c.	nominal.
Olivers Mines, A.	5	nominal.
Do. B.	34	nominal.
Punjom	10	\$5, sellers
Do. Perference	1	\$14, sellers
Baubs	18	\$9, sellers
New Amoy Dock	30 1/2	\$36, buyers
Oriente Hotel, Manila	50	\$47 1/2, sellers
Powell, Ltd.	10	\$8 1/2.
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	50	\$56.
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	50	{ \$37 1/2, sales & sellers
China Mutual Pref.	20	{ nominal
Do. Ordinary	27.10	\$12, buyers
Do. Bonus	25	\$27.10s.
Douglas Steamship	50	\$46, sellers
H. Canton and M.	15	\$38 1/2, sales & sellers
Indo-China S. N.	210	\$123, sales & buys.
Shell Transport and Trading Co.	21	\$2, sellers
Star Ferry	10	{ \$20 1/2, sellers
Tebrau Planting Co.	5	{ \$11 1/2, sellers
United Asbestos	35	\$1.
Do.	24	\$9, sellers
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	10	\$200, sellers
Watkins Ltd.	35	\$21, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	10	\$6 1/2, sellers
	10	\$14 1/2, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—Wakasa Maru (str.), Kanagawa Maru (str.).
FOR LONDON.—Sumatra (str.), Ben Lemon (str.), Agamemnon (str.), Stentor (str.), Alcione (str.), Java (str.), Wakasa Maru (str.), Kanagawa Maru (str.).
FOR LIVERPOOL.—Deucalion (str.).

FOR MARSEILLES.—*Salatis* (str.), *Wakasa Maru* (str.), *Malaya* (str.), *Kanagawa Maru* (str.).
 FOR BREMEN.—*Prussen* (str.).
 FOR HAMBURG.—*Sambia* (str.).
 FOR STRASSBURG.—*Silesia* (str.).
 FOR LACAU.—*Wurzburg* (str.).
 FOR TRIESTE.—*Giulia* (str.).
 FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—*Igo Maru* (str.), *Kinshu Maru* (str.), *Olympia* (str.).
 FOR VANCOUVER.—*Empress of India* (str.), *Tartar* (str.).
 FOR NEW YORK.—*Spithead* (str.), *Macduff* (str.), *Merionethshire* (str.).
 FOR PORTLAND (Or.).—*Indraamha* (str.).
 FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—*Changsha* (str.), *Eastern* (str.), *Ohingtu* (str.).
 FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.—*Kagoshima Maru* (str.).
 FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.—*Kumsang* (str.).
 FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.—*Bormida* (str.).

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

May—

1. Alcious, British str., from Liverpool.
1. Cheangchow, British str., from Straits.
2. Annam, French str., from Marseilles.
2. Bjorn, Norwegian str., from Saigon.
2. Hanol, French str., from Haiphong.
2. Inverio, British str., from New York.
2. Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
2. Prosper, Norwegian str., from Chefoo.
2. Serbia, German str., from Shanghai.
2. Tirol, Austrian str., from Shanghai.
2. Whampoa, British str., from Chinkiang.
2. Wangsang, British str., from Canton.
2. Phra Chom Klao, Ger. str., from Bangkok.
2. Changsha, British str., from Yokohama.
3. Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
3. Mercedes, British str., from Weihaiwei.
3. Moyune, British str., from Japan.
3. Phra Nang, German str., from Bangkok.
3. Woosung, British str., from Shanghai.
3. Lyceum, German str., from Canton.
4. Anping, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
4. Apenrade, German str., from Haiphong.
4. Arnold Luyken, German str., from Saigon.
4. Bormida, Italian str., from Bombay.
4. Chinkiang, British str., from Moji.
4. Chiyuen Chinese str., from Canton.
4. Daijin Maru, Japanese str. from Tamsui.
4. Hoihao, French str., from Pakhoi.
4. Kawachi Maru, Jap. str., from London.
4. Kinkiang, British str., from Moji.
4. Kweiyang, British str., from Tientsin.
4. Boosok, German str., from Bangkok.
4. Repton, British str., from Barry.
4. Saga, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
4. Saphir, Norwegian str., from Saigon.
4. Shachsing, British str., from Canton.
4. Thales, British str., from Swatow.
5. Independent, German str., from Saigon.
5. Michael Jensen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
5. Oslo, Norwegian str., from Saigon.
5. Praramatta, British str., from Bombay.
5. Seong Leong, British str., from Rangoon.
6. Atholl, British str., from Liverpool.
6. Catherine Apar, Brit. str., from Calcutta.
6. Chupra, British str., from Rangoon.
6. Hanyang, British str., from Chinkiang.
6. Kohsichang, German str., from Bangkok.
6. Luchs, German gunboat, from Nagasaki.
6. Macduff, British str., from Amoy.
6. Radnorshire, British str., from London.
6. Sandakan, German str., from Sandakan.
6. Strathgyle, British str., from Moji.
6. Sumatra, British str., from Shanghai.

May—

1. Chihli, British str., for Shanghai.
1. Frithjof, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
1. Kaifong, British str., for Hilo.
1. Keongwai, German str., for Bangkok.
1. Shanghai, British str., for Shanghai.
1. Taicheong, German str., for Swatow.
2. Annam, French str., for Shanghai.
2. Laos, French str., for Europe.
2. Riojun Maru, Japanese str., for Seattle.
2. Tartar, German str., for Singapore.
2. Yodo Maru, Japanese str., for Chefoo.
3. Alcious, British str., for Shanghai.
3. Fausang, British str., for Canton.
3. Halotis, Dutch str., for Palembang.
3. Kuisang, British str., for Moji.
3. Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
3. Progress, German str., for Tientsin.

3. Prosper, Norwegian str., for Canton.
3. Terrible, British cruiser, for Weihaiwei.
3. Thea, German str., for Haiphong.
3. Tirol, Austrian str., for Bombay.
3. Wosang, British str., for Ningpo.
3. Yungching, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
3. Yunnan, British str., for Tientsin.
4. Algerine, British sloop, for Singapore.
4. Anping, Chinese str., for Canton.
4. Carl Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
4. Empress of China, Brit. str., for Vancouver.
4. Germania, German str., for Hoihow.
4. Haiphong, British str., for Coast Ports.
4. Lyceum, German str., for Shanghai.
4. Moyune, British str., for Saigon.
4. Otter, British t.-b. destroyer, for Shanghai.
4. Rein, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
4. Seirstad, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
4. Triton, German str., for Swatow.
4. Whampoa, British str., for Canton.
4. Woosung, British str., for Canton.
4. Zafiro, British str., for Manila.
5. Anping Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
5. Argo, Norwegian str., for Tientsin.
5. Bangkok, German str., for Bangkok.
5. Cheangchow, British str., for Amoy.
5. Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
5. Chowfa, German str., for Hoihow.
5. Hans Venzell, German str., for Saigon.
5. Hipsang, British str., for Moji.
5. Hopsang, British str., for Haiphong.
5. Skarsno, Norwegian str., for Moji.
5. Telemachus, British str., for Swatow.
5. Thales, British str., for Swatow.
5. Wingsang, British str., for Swatow.
6. Elita Nossack, German str., for Swatow.
6. Hanyang, British str., for Canton.
6. Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
6. Kong Beng, German str., for Bangkok.
6. Kawachi Maru, Japanese str., for Japan.
6. Kumsang, British str., for Calcutta.
6. Parramatta, British str., for Shanghai.
6. Shachsing, British str., for Swatow.
6. Skramstad, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
6. Tiger, German gunboat, for Kiauchow.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Laos*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mr. Ghemshamdass; from Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and infant; from Shanghai, Lieut. Col. Dourrat, Revs. S. Adigard and Figueiredo, Messrs. J. M. de Figueiredo, W. B. Beaumann, J. H. Potts, W. D. Robinson and L. Spieler.

Per *Annam*, from Marseilles, &c., Messrs. Williams, Rowburne and Krantz.

Per *Woosung*, from Shanghai, &c., for Sydney, Mr. Lodge.

Per *Pongsang*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Ames, Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Edwards, Mrs. C. S. Wallace, Mrs. P. Clendenin and child, Messrs. M. Isaacs, E. Mildeberger, J. Wilson, W. S. Taylor, W. Lutz, C. M. Hogaboom, Waterschoops, L. Forten, J. M. Ganderson, M. McMahon, D. A. Beal, A. R. Carrol, L. Beclault, C. Morganty, M. Schwartz, W. Stevens, M. McKintosh, J. McDowell, J. O. Neill, M. J. Hely, J. Ford, J. Carlos, A. Gueterrez, Calves, C. Jean, T. Palmer and A. W. Baum.

Per *Phra Nang*, from Bangkok, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis.

Per *Bormida*, from Bombay, &c., Mr. and Miss Ross and Mr. G. Polverius.

Per *Changsha*, from Japan, Mr. and Mrs. Doring, Mr. and Mrs. Poate, Miss Poate, Miss Holland and Capt. Browne.

Per *Kawachi Maru*, from London, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Wall and child, Messrs. J. W. Barber, A. J. Chrystall, A. Fisher, Maxwell McGrath, R. Berwick, Muir, Mitchell and Sergt. J. E. Hawks, for Kobe, Rev. M. D. Duding, for Yokohama, Messrs. R. Rawling, Williams, M. Yoshimoto, N. Suzuki, K. Suzuki, Comdr. K. Moriyama, Major H. Kawamura and Lieut. K. Kato.

Per *Parramatta*, for Hongkong, from London, Mr. and Mrs. Woolmer, Messrs. Spratt, Finch, Blowey and Sub-Com. Pool, from Marseilles, Mr. W. White, from Bombay, Capt. F. Saunders, Messrs. H. R. Stein and Ahmed Jousub, from Singapore, Miss Ford, Lieut. Butterworth, Messrs. Waterhouser, Kohenbeck and Lotzon, for Shanghai, from London, Mr. P. Gillen, from Suez, Mr. Higginbotham, for Manila, from Marseilles, Mr. J. C. Duffre, from Brindisi, Mr. G. A. Main.

DEPARTED.

Per *Yuenyang*, for Manila, Mrs. H. Mitohiner, Miss Adeline Mitohiner, Mrs. M. Lipers, Miss Mable E. Corol, Messrs. Ed. Dunphy, E. Skinnel, C. H. Hanlin, F. E. Hennuway, F. H. Evans, Sukigiro, J. E. Stuard, A. L. Dade, M. H. Irvine, E. J. Albertson, T. H. Edwards, J. E. Huber, W. D. Lyon and W. A. Wedgworth.

Per *Kasuga Maru*, for Australia, Mrs. Osborne, Misses Osborne and Vida Osborne, Mrs. Waddington, Misses Goodall, N. Cox, H. Cox, A. Cox, Gray, Mitchell and Cavill, Messrs. L. Witetschka, F. Kamematsu, A. A. Johnston, H. M. Gray, A. M. Glen, J. S. Ritchie, G. E. Killo, H. Kallert, B. Lyons and T. G. Nicklin.

For Shanghai, Mrs. H. Stone, M. E. Chesnut, Messrs. J. E. Gibson, W. C. Matthews and J. Lees; for Kobe, Mr. A. D. Pilkington and Miss Pilkington; for Nagasaki, Mrs. M. Hooper, Messrs. J. E. McDill, B. W. Cadwallar and D. W. Smith; for Yokohama, Messrs. P. E. Meener, J. Langer and C. J. Halsey; for Honolulu, Messrs. R. C. Brown and J. K. Brown, Jr.; for San Francisco, &c., Dr. Mrs. and Miss Harigan, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hartford, Master Hartford, Mrs. E. Crabbe Pastur, Mrs. Crawford, Capt. Waymouth, R. A. and Wakefield, Lieut. W. H. Clifford, U.S.M.C., Messrs. James Hamilton, R. C. Wallroth, W. S. Allen, E. C. Brooks, G. Lutyche, H. S. Cowdell, E. E. Pargiter, J. M. Hannan, S. Kennedy, H. Kennedy and A. A. Brandt.

Per *Hitachi Maru*, for London, &c., Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Farrell, Mr. D. and Mrs. J. Kennedy, Misses Kennedy (2), Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Legon, Rev. C. M. Martington, Lieut. W. B. Drury, Messrs. G. W. Squire, B. M. Russell, O. Eplenschlager, J. D. Miller, E. I. Grant Smith, K. Matsumoto, M. Miura, K. Owi, T. T. Wee, G. Hiragi, K. Baba and W. Masumoto, Mr. and Mrs. J. Takahashi.

Per *Zafiro*, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Dr. and Mrs. C. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. C. White, Mr. and Mrs. Jendimoto, Misses C. B. Valentine, L. Ausbro, Dunphy and V. Yalalowsky, Revs. F. Larin and M. Layne, Messrs. H. G. Parkes, L. McDermotte, W. G. Smith, A. J. Crystall, M. Borras, J. W. Crow, M. John, R. L. Moon, W. J. Wood, M. P. Soransen, C. Thompson, J. Black, B. F. Moore, B. Kosaka, C. P. Boland, P. D. Neilson, H. Koyama, E. Okuno, H. Anderson, A. Neilson and Yammo.

Per *Empress of China*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Messrs. W. D. Graham, A. J. Stokes, G. H. Potts, D. M. G. Gutterre, Fortin, Thos. Lamb, Arthur Duncan, A. W. Barn and B. Nishimura; for Kobe, Messrs. Basil R. H. Taylor, T. C. Gray and A. J. Gomez; for Yokohama, Mrs. and Master Cairnes, Mrs. W. D. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wynne and child, Mrs. C. Wilson, Mrs. C. S. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Ames, Mrs. Paul Clendenin and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Edwards, Miss Ida Clifford, Major Bewley, Messrs. J. W. Miller, J. L. Fiske, G. L. Mitchell, Chadwick Kew, Ed. B. Raymond, M. Moreno and Butler; for Vancouver, Mrs. G. Watkins; for New York, Mons. and Mme. E. Sauvalla, and Mr. Max Isaacs; for San Francisco, Judge D. W. Burchard, Messrs. E. Mildeberger, W. A. Vesalove and M. McMahon; for St. Louis, Mr. H. Webster and Mrs. P. D. Wilson; for Boston, Mrs. Bartlett; for Chicago, Mr. C. M. Hogaboom; for London, Mr. and Mrs. D. Clark and child, Mrs. S. F. Mackie, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Brasier, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jack, Mrs. Baillie, Sir Kenneth Douglas, Hon. G. Rollo, Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Messrs. A. D. Cotton, James Jack, Thos. E. Fitzgerald, J. R. Clive, Duncan Patterson, F. B. Smith and A. Coverdale; for Montreal, N. B. Mr. W. Lutz; from Shanghai, for London, Messrs. A. M. Lloyd and F. A. Lander; from Yokohama, for Seattle, Wash., Mr. and Mrs. R. C. McCormick; for Detroit, Mich., Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Scripps; for Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Junkin; for London, Mons. and Mme. Delebecque, Capt. and Mrs. W. N. Goslen, R. N. Mr. and Mrs. J. Duncan, Miss Bell, Mr. James Worrall and Miss Worrall (3), Messrs. C. J. Wilson, Chas. Ackland, C. Haslam and G. Margerison.

Printed and published by ALFRED CUNNINGHAM for the Concerned, at 14, Des Voeux Road, Central City of Victoria, Hongkong.
 London Office: 151, Fleet Street, E.C.4.